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CHICAGO

SALMON P. CHASE.

Gov. Chase was yesterday elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Ohio, by a vote of 75 against 54. He takes the place of that meanest of doughfaces, Geo. E. Pugh—a change as creditable to Ohio as it is acceptable to the entire North.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *America* which arrived at Halifax yesterday brings intelligence that the probability of the speedy meeting of the proposed European Congress has lately been strengthened by the refusal of the British Cabinet to pledge itself to the leading Powers, in favor of non-intervention in Italy, without the consent of Parliament. We are further assured of the existence of the *entente cordiale* between England and France, and of their zealous co-operation for the protection of the newly acquired rights of the Italian States.

CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Without any positive information in relation to the matter, we take it for granted that JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pa., will be elected Clerk of the House, to-day, by the united votes of the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. It is supposed that Hickman, Haskin, Schwartz and Reynolds will insist upon him in return for their services in securing the triumph of a Republican Speaker. Mr. F.'s consistent opposition to the Lecompton iniquity, and his continued hostility to the men who plotted it, have, in spite of his nominal adherence to Douglas, given him strong claims upon the Republicans; and, so far as we know, there is a general disposition to testify their appreciation of his zeal and ability by giving him the honorable and important post for which he is named. His eminent fitness for the place is admitted on all hands.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The potency of rum and music, of speech-making and hurrahing, in bringing back the era of good feeling in Washington, was thoroughly tested on Wednesday evening after the election of Pennington. That the residents of that city, who have crowded the galleries of the House for two months past, applauding disunion sentiments as they fell from Democratic lips, should have encouraged and aided the demonstration, was expected by all who know the keen desire of that people to throw up their hats for the winning side, no matter which side that is. Their sudden change of front is significant of what would happen, not only in Washington but in all the States of the South, as soon as a Republican President is elected. The money spent for the whisky and torches which gave spirit and light to the celebration was not badly invested, as it brought out, cheaply enough, the animus of the time-servers and place-hunters who make public opinion at the National Capital.

OUR MINNESOTA LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MINN. Jan. 29, 1860.

There has not really been matters of enough importance transacted in our Legislative bodies during the past two weeks, to warrant my occupying space in your columns. Most of the legislation during this period has been local and special, and though the two houses exhibit commendable diligence, they make but slow progress through the long piles of bills. The principal matter before the two branches the last few days has been a total revision of our county and township organization, and matters connected therewith. Our laws hitherto have been copies of those of other States, and been found too burdensome, excepting in the more thickly settled districts, for a new State. But these constant changes are as bad as a bad law, almost. First, during our Territorial existence, the County Board consisted of three Commissioners; the first State Legislature changed it to the Supervisor system, the board being composed of one supervisor from each township. This was infinitely worse, as some of the counties have 20 or 24 townships, making too unwieldly a body to manage county affairs economically. Of course the people got tired of this immediately, and the system must be abolished. The present Legislature have amended the system by substituting a mongrel Board, composed of five supervisors, while counties casting less than 800 votes shall have only three.

A bill is now before the House, providing for the collection of the Statistics of the growth, progress, and advancement of the State in various departments. It provides for a Statistical Bureau, to be supported by a small appropriation, but the Comptroller to be unsalaried. We have the man for the place, pre-eminently—Mr. J. A. Wheelock, an untiring statistician, —and it is to be hoped that the bill will pass. This is an age of facts and figures. They are irresistible arguments, and to the reflecting and cultivated mind, furnish responsible data for action. In Ohio, Vermont and other States, the most careful attention to this matter is given, and it would be well if each State of our Union, particularly the growing Northwestern States, would provide for a similar Bureau. As an incentive for intelligent immigrants from the East, and Europe, also, to settle here, it would be unsurpassed.

What few statistics the press has been enabled to lay before us, show most encouragingly for our progress and healthy growth, despite the troubles that have been weighing us down, in common with other Western States and Territories, the past two or three years.

Our exports this season will more than counterbalance our imports, for the first time. New sources of wealth and improvement are being daily opened, and new plans for progress, general and local, are being daily developed. There is a great probability that we will have our railroad imbroglio satisfactorily settled, and a main trunk line, from La Crosse to St. Paul, built at an early day—a nucleus of a future network of roads running to all parts of the State and Northwest, reaching to Chicago, and extending to the head of Lake Superior on the north.

The Railroad Committee, as it is termed, is still hard at work endeavoring to settle the vexatious question referred to it, and will probably report in a day or two. What will be recommended is as yet mere surmise.

We have had considerable warm weather recently, and the roads are broken up so as to destroy sleighing. That is not often the case in winter, here. UP NORTH.

Agricultural Fairs.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Speaking of Fairs, I claim to have something to say.

I went to Springfield a year ago to induce the State Society to locate their last Fair here, and came within one vote of obtaining it. Our attention was then turned to the U. S. Society—and it is not arrogating to myself anything more than what is fairly due, when I say that it is owing to my personal exertions that Chicago enjoyed the benefit of that great exhibition. In view of all this, when you come to locate a permanent Fair Ground, I want to have a hand in.

Now, this is what I complain of. A Society is organized—Constitution and By-Laws made—without the knowledge of parties who are really the most interested. For form's sake they advertised they would receive offers of land for purchase. I offered a piece of land two miles nearer the Court House, and more than $200 per acre cheaper than the price of land they pretend to have purchased, and at the same time informed their confidential man that if the Society were really anxious to make a favorable purchase, I would like to confer with them, and intimated to him that my land would be obtained without a dollar in cash, and that I would hold it for the benefit of the Society, until such time as the stock could be sold in the market. Under this offer I have waited with all patience, expecting to hear from parties in interest. Is it strange that the citizens of Chicago were somewhat surprised on reading their proceedings as published in the papers a few days ago! To purchase land seven miles from the Court House, ten miles from the northern limits of the city, without water or water communication, without steam or horse railways anywhere near it, at a price of more than five hundred dollars per acre, compelling the Society to pay two or three thousand cash, and be saddled with an interest of some two thousand dollars per year, and then to expect men of means to put in money to get the "*concern*" started, knowing they will have to expend some fifteen thousand dollars more, and then have it a failure, involves a large amount of "*cheek.*"

But we want the State Society to hold their Fair here next Fall, and we want a permanent Fair Ground. How are these objects to be attained? I can tell you in one sentence:

Go to the citizens for a subscription to fit up the grounds for the State Society next fall. Have it (the subscription) as large as possible. Say eight thousand dollars. Then if the Society locate here, advertise that this sum will be expended wherever the best terms are offered. The land offered must be within a distance of five miles of the Court House, at least one steam railway must have a depot near it, and the assurance that the horse railway track will be laid to it before the first Fair; with plenty of water convenient, with the ground so situated that it can be easily drained. After you have got bids for a number of pieces, go to parties who are interested in having the Fair located at a particular place, and see what they will give to have the Fair located at that point; then go to others with the same question. In this way you would get up a competition, for we all know that land around the Fair Ground would be greatly benefitted. Now, do this in all fairness, without favor to any one, and by next May the Association could commence work with a free subscription that would give assurance of complete success.

Adopt the course above indicated and you can have an association strong and reliable—one that would command the confidence and respect of all men. GEO. W. GAGE.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1860.

A Man Woos his own Daughter, and Nearly Marries Her.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 1st.]

We have to-day to record a romance in real life, which for startling incident almost surpasses the most daring conceptions of the novelist.

About seventeen or eighteen years since, a young man, an American, resided in the city of Rochester, N. Y. There he wooed and won a young and blooming German maiden. Shortly after his marriage he became acquainted with some other young men, who "lived fast," and thus was thrown sometimes among doubtful company. Some months after his marriage a forgery was committed, and suspicions pointing strongly at him, a warrant was issued for his arrest. He escaped, and for years nothing more was heard of him. Some time afterwards his innocence of the crime was discovered by the confession of the guilty person.

Three months after the disappearance of her husband, the young wife gave birth to a girl. By her own efforts and the assistance of kind friends, the mother was enabled to support herself and her child for three years, when she died, and the little girl was left an orphan. A German family, living in the neighborhood, took the child to their home and adopted it as their own. About ten years since they moved to this city with the intention of settling here, but soon after their arrival received letters that led to their return to the old country. The girl, now about seven years of age, was left in this city with a German family named Klengenhiefer, the foster parents, hoping that the father would appear some day to claim her. With this family she has lived to the present time, and has grown to be a handsome young lady of some sixteen or seventeen summers.

The father, on leaving Rochester, had left for South America, and led a roving life among the different countries of the southern continent. Eventually he turned up in Sonora, having been attracted thither by the reported richness of its mines. Being naturally of a restless disposition, he took part in the domestic troubles of the State, and was engaged in the Liberal side in several revolutionary movements. When the regular Governor, Gavalando, obtained the mastery, our American adventurer was compelled to fly for his life and take refuge in United States territory.

After all his wanderings and adventures he became anxious to see his wife once more, if still alive, and to learn something of what had transpired after his flight. He was still ignorant of the fact that his innocence had been established, and knew nothing of the existence of a daughter. Traveling under an assumed name, and trusting to the effect of years and hardships to conceal his identity, he set out for New York State.

About six weeks ago he came to this city on his way to Rochester, intending to remain two or three days. He fell in with Mr. Klengenhiefer, and, as the latter had a brother in Sonora, an acquaintance sprung up between them, which led to Mr. K. inviting his new acquaintance to his house in Kinsman street. Here he met with the young lady who bore the name of her foster parents, and he became at once deeply interested in her. Instead of proceeding at once to Rochester, he remained in Cleveland, fascinated by the charms of the young lady. Having met some Rochester people, who did not recognize him, and learned that his wife had died years since, he abandoned his idea of visiting Rochester, and paid assiduous attention to the young lady who had so smitten him. The result was that he offered her his hand—still under the assumed name that he had borne for years—and was accepted. The marriage was fixed for Monday evening last.

On Sunday evening the intended bridegroom was talking with the intended bride, when his attention was attracted to a locket which she wore. His curiosity was gratified by the locket being opened, and a miniature portrait of a lady was revealed. He turned pale at seeing it, and could scarcely speak. *It was the portrait of his wife, taken about a year before her death.* Farther inquiries disclosed the fact that it was the portrait of the young lady's mother, and that the man had been almost miraculously saved from the horrible crime of marrying his own daughter.

We suppress the name of the parties in this extraordinary transaction, out of respect to the feelings of the young lady. The father and daughter, unable to remain in a place containing such eternal recollections, left yesterday for a Western State.

The Ice Boat a Humbug.

We do not intend to say that such a machine as an Ice Boat, never will succeed; but we think we can safely predict that the much-talked of, and long-looked for Ice Boat, of which Mr. Norman Wiard claims to have been the "successful inventor," is a humbug. A few days ago the Rockford (Ill.) *News*, put forth an announcement that Wiard's Ice Boat was running on the Mississippi river, below La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, and that several successful trips had been made, &c. This item is now gaining a pretty extensive circulation, and will probably cross the waters and get into the English prints, because what is not true (and often that which is not even plausible) will travel faster and farther than what is true. The La Crosse *Union* says that no such trip has been made, and will not be made this season, and adds:—"The Ice Boat could run along the top of the Mississippi bluffs just as well as over the present rough, ridgy bed of the river. The whole project of navigating the Mississippi with Ice Boats is simply visionary."—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

EXODUS OF FLORIDA PLANTERS WESTWARD.—During the past two or three years there has been going on quite an important emigration of planters from Florida to the Mississippi Valley and Texas. This winter we have heard the names of several of the oldest citizens of Middle Florida, who have passed through this city with their slaves in search of more fertile lands in the Southwest. And we are informed that many more seriously talk of following the example of their old neighbors, by seeking new homes on the banks of the Mississippi, or in the rich bottoms of Texas. They say the delightful climate of Florida does not compensate the planter for the loss he suffers in consequence of the inferiority of the Florida soil, as compared with that of the western river bottoms, for the production of the great Southern staples; and therefore they are induced to seek a better field for the employment of the labor of their slaves. Those who have tried the experiment of a change for a year or two, have all been greatly benefitted pecuniarily; and it seems probable that most of the heavy planters in Middle and West Florida will, before long, be drawn away from that country.—*N. O. Crescent.*

The Pike's Peak correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of Denver City, Jan. 19th, says:

"On Sunday night last, Auraria and the country generally met with a sad loss in the death of Wm. A. McFadding, President of the Auraria Town Company, and one of the pioneers of this country. To him the people are indebted as one of the first and best prospectors of the country. His disease was inflammation of the bowels. Yesterday he was buried with the combined honors of the Masons and Odd Fellows. The Rocky Mountain Brass Band was in attendance, and followed his remains to the grave."

Railroad Accident.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 2.—An accident occurred to the Dayton and Michigan passenger train coming south this morning, three miles this side of Tippecanoe. In consequence of the breaking of a rail, the two passenger cars were precipitated into the canal. The passengers all escaped without serious injury, but not without a cold bath. The engine and baggage car remained on the track, and brought the passengers to Dayton about nine o'clock this morning.

A Lady Burnt to Death.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—Miss Rebecca Blodget, a very estimable lady, was burnt to death this morning. Her clothing accidentally caught fire, and before relief could be rendered, she died in extreme agony. She is very respectably connected.

THE CITY.

COAT STOLEN.—A coat hanging in front of Scott & Keene, clothiers on Lake st. was stolen on Wednesday evening.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—A quantity of carpenters tools were stolen from a carpenter's shop of P. F. Root on the alley in the rear of First Baptist Church.

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.—The Superior Court is still occupied in hearing the objections of property owners to the application of the city for judgments upon unpaid assessments. Judgments have been rendered where no objections have been filed. A large number are still under advisement.

REJOICINGS ON THE WEST SIDE.—Amid yesterday morning's notes on the jubilations of Republicans over the election of Pennington, should have been mentioned a noble rally at West Market Hall, which building was finely illuminated on Wednesday evening.

A BEASTLY TASTE.—At the risk of advertising the show, we would say that the proprietor of the infamous exhibition of a *human monster*, on Dearborn street, near the Post Office, should be sent to hammering stone in the Bridewell. Why will not the Mayor revoke the license and rid the city of this hideous pander to low taste?

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL EXAMINER.—The second number of the new medical journal, edited by Drs. Davis and Steele, is just out for February. It is in handsome style and well filled. It will especially interest the profession, as presenting Prof. Deville's side of the controversy in issue between himself and Dr. Brainard as to the Parotid Gland and its Diseases.

HONORABLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE M. C. R. R. COMPANY.—We find in a Leavenworth (K. T.) exchange, an extended acknowledgment of a firm, Messrs. Watson, Brace & Co., to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, for their promptness in meeting in advance, and adjusting in full, claims for damages to goods by the burning of a freight car *en route*. It only adds another to the many testimonials of a like character in the Company's possession. Corporations, like individuals, may win and profit by a character of this kind.

THE MCHENRY CO. BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—The Woodstock, McHenry Co. *Sentinel* refers to the late resurrection case at Algonquin, in that vicinity, where, as will be remembered, the body was found in a barrel in transit through this city. It seems suspicions have been rife in that neighborhood, that its burying ground has been before and often drawn upon for medical, scientific purposes, and more circumspection was used, to which Dr. Winslow fell a victim. The event is calculated to inspire more caution among the fraternity.

"Dr. Winslow has not yet been arrested, from the fact that he cannot be found, he having left the neighborhood as soon as he found out that his misdeeds were discovered. The body of the young man, after having been brought back, was decently clothed, and a second time placed within the bosom of 'mother earth;' and, as a precautionary measure, stones weighing several hundred pounds placed on top. It is to be hoped that *this* time they will be allowed to 'rest in peace.' Residents of Algonquin inform us that the people there are very much incensed against Dr. Winslow for this violation of the grave, and should he dare to return, he will probably be roughly handled.

POLICE.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR.—The City Marshal makes the following report of the business of his office during the year ending Feb. 1st, 1860:

Whole number of arrests	323
Amount of fines assessed	$3,525
Amount of property reported stolen	$18,792
Amount of property recovered	$13,420

The causes and number of arrests have been as follows:

Arson	5	Larceny	104
Assault	10	Murder	7
Bastardy	5	Making threats	3
Breaking jail	8	Obtaining money and goods under false pret's.	20
Counterfeiting	7	Pawnbroking without license	1
Conspiracy to reduce to prostitution	12	Perjury	4
Drunk and disorderly	28	Pickpockets	1
Embezzlement	7	Receiving stolen property	4
Fugitives from justice from other places	8	Riot	5
Fornication	2	Rape	4
Forgery	4	Selling lottery tickets	2
False imprisonment	1	Swindling	6
Horse and cattle thieves	19	Vagrancy	12
Inmates houses of ill-fame	11		
Keeping houses of ill-fame	5	Total	323

The above arrests were all made by the eight officers Gray, Douglas, Kauffman, I. H. Williams, Asa Williams, Tenbroeck, Almandinger, Macaulay, and the City Marshal, and speaks well for the effectiveness of the force, attesting that there is an art and a dexterity in the profession of a detective only to be acquired by practice and training.

A JEREMY DIDDLER AND HIS GIL BLAS.—A young country lad from Farmington, Wisconsin, named Frederick Hilker, has been the victim of a rascal unknown, of whom he complained yesterday to the City Marshal. He says a man representing himself as a conductor on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, promised him a situation on his train if he would go to St. Louis with him. Hilker consented, and taking $22 with him, the pair departed. Arriving at Janesville his companion borrowed $10 of him and his watch, disposing of the latter, with Hilker's consent. They arrived in this city on Wednesday, and during the day the pseudo conductor managed to get the balance of his money out of him. Towards night he returned $10 to him on the Bank of Brownsville, a worthless shin-plaster, and agreed to give him the rest yesterday. Since that time Hilker has not seen him, and the rascal no doubt long ere this has cleared out. It is a hard case for Hilker who is penniless in a strange city.

CHARGED WITH ABORTION.—A man named George Merrill was brought before Justices Akin and Milliken, charged with having sought to procure abortion on one Anna Scales, who lives near Bull's Head. The complaining witness testified that she became pregnant by the defendant, and that after he learned it, he took her to a house on Wells street, occupied by a colored fortune teller, where he procured some medicine, which he told her to take, and which resulted in an abortion. After a hearing the defendant was dismissed on the original complaint, but held in $200 for Bastardy.

A LIBELLER IN TROUBLE.—A warrant was procured yesterday for the arrest of Jerome M. Foster, an infamous fellow, a lounger about the lower dens and haunts of the town, whose sole professed business for months past has been corresponding with the *National Police Gazette*, a connection entirely worthy both of that sheet and himself. These communications have claimed to "show up" life in Chicago, and divers of our office holders and other citizens have been handled roughly, with much that was indecent, much that was false, and all having their origin and direction from Foster's own personal quarrels and grievances. Some of these productions have been marvels of filth and obscenity. How to arrest the career of this fellow has been much discussed, and it has been decided by the prompt and discreet course of Mr. Fields, Local of the *Herald*, who, being the latest victim, yesterday, acting under the advice of friends, took measures to bring Foster before the Courts. Once there and it will be a brief process to place him with Mr. Justice's gang at the stone heap.

A BELLIGERENT MORTGAGOR.—One Martin Collins was fined $30 and costs yesterday for resistance of a dangerous and exceptionable nature, with a "charge of bayonet" on Constable Carruthers, who went to Collins' house, No. 329 State street, to close up a chattel mortgage. Collins swore he should not touch the goods, and leveled a musket at him, and threatened to shoot him. Carruthers left, and again returned for the goods, when Collins drew a bayonet and threatened to run it through him if he didn't leave. Carruthers called a policeman who arrested him.

A DISTURBER OF THE PEACE.—One John Smith was fined $5 for carrying his squatter sovereignty into the Republican meeting of Wednesday evening, and there uncorking it noisily. He gave the wrong name in the Police Court, and we do not expose him. The case will be a warning to him against like demonstrations in future.

DANDY ABROAD.—Three men named Donnelly, Barns and Schneider came into the city on Wednesday, and that night took the greenhorn's round of "the sights." They saw the elephant in full proportions, and were fined $5 in yesterday's Police Court as a finale.

Mr. Sumner's Lecture on Russia.

The regular lecture in the Course of the Young Men's Association, was delivered at Metropolitan Hall last evening, before a large and appreciative audience, by George Sumner, Esq. No class of lectures have a more practical value, and possess at the same time more interest than those which are the result and fruit of intelligent research in foreign lands. The tourist, if he be fitted to avail himself of his opportunities, if his heart be sufficiently cosmopolitan to lay aside prejudices of birth and education and judge and discern from what he sees, wins from the possession of such facilities, a theme of which an audience will rarely weary. Of such class was Mr. Sumner's lecture last evening. Mr. Sumner resided for two years in Russia, visiting its chief cities and places of interest, and mingling in its best society, had rare opportunities of observing the working of that great empire. He therefore speaks from actual observation, and gave one of the most able, instructive and entertaining lectures of the course.

From whatever point of view, said Mr. Sumner, and whatever may be our individual sympathies, Russia is certainly one of the most interesting countries to study. Immense in territory, covering ten times as much soil as France, larger than was ever the Roman Empire—having an army of nearly a million of men—and a population of sixty millions, whose cry is, "We are the slaves of God and the Czar," it merits, apparently, the appellation of the Colossus of the North.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to an examination of Russia; premising that Americans, away from the fear which her policy inspires in Europe, are in a position to judge her course impartially, and that, if anything they have to guard against a too great sympathy for her, based upon her honorable conduct in her relations with the United States—upon the aid she has given through her ministers to American Legations when in difficulties—and also upon the readiness with which she has adopted the labors of our own engineers and mechanics.

A vivid picture of St. Petersburg was given, with its monuments, its statues, its museums, its parades, its gardens and its squares, in one of which five Boston Commons, State House and all might be swallowed up;—then passing from the exterior aspect, Mr. Sumner proceeded to show the interior life,—the blind obedience, the passive submission, the cringing to superior rank, and the constant formula of reply, "Exactly so, your high Excellency," to any observation made by one of higher official position.

But in contrast to types like this were many others filled with a noble pride of country, and with a desire to improve its condition. Passages from Karamsin, worthy of Fenelon or Channing, were read, and justice done to the activity of individuals who were toiling by their pens and by the stage to elevate the moral character of their countrymen.

The government itself offers a striking contrast to that of Austria and other States, (where the whole object of the members is to keep themselves in power,) by living and working to an end—to uproot abuses, found institutions, and elevate Russia. The Emperor Nicholas, with his noble intentions and great activity, would have rendered eminent service to Russia had he not been seduced by the cringing servility of other States into playing a part without his borders. The course of the government in regard to the material resources of the country was sketched; its agricultural schools, its colleges of Sylviculture, its plans for turning to account the immense forests of the North and rewooding the prairies of the South (70 per cent. of soil being forest in one section, and only 2 per cent. in the other,) its introduction of American ploughs and other agricultural machines, and then the employment of American mechanics.

Of these Mr. Sumner gave a complete historical sketch, beginning with Timothy Claxton, a Bostonian, who in 1815 went to St. Petersburg, Russia, to light it with gas, and describing every American machine and engineer that has gained a foothold in Russia.

But all these attempts to improve the material condition of Russia have failed of their full effect, because of the inadequate administration of justice, and because the *dignity of labor* has not been respected. To reform these two great abuses, by means of independent judges and by the abolition of Slavery, is the great ask of the Russian government.

Mr. Sumner took the audience to a Russian nobleman's estate; pointed out the modes of life of master and slave; the village of the serfs; their town meetings; their obligations to the master; their elected chiefs; (the *desatsky*, who stand between them and their master, and gave a complete picture of the social and financial position of the serfs. This part of the lecture was enlivened by anecdotes characteristic of the men and incidents described.

The measures adopted for the emancipation of the serfs were sketched—the great profits secured by proprietors who employed free instead of slave labor described; as also the difficulties and delays opposed by the ignorant noblemen.

Mr. Sumner alluded to the present Emperor, and to his early training under the poet Zhukofsky, the Russian translator of Schiller, and the participator in all his aspirations for liberty. Russia and humanity, he said, may well rejoice that the disciple of Schiller became the preceptor of Alexander. From the Emperor's own character, and from the larger freedom which he has given, a cheerful augury was drawn for the future of Russia.

The Octoroon in Chicago—What they Say of It.

Within the week Bourcicault's play of the Octoroon has been produced before Chicago play-goers at McVicker's Theatre, and each night to crowded audiences. Miss Kimberly, who has purchased the play of the author, appears in a principal character, and in other respects it has been put upon the stage with a liberality and skill highly creditable to our Chicago manager and stage artists. As a play, judged among others of its class, aside from its implied treatment of an exciting topic, the Octoroon is far above mediocrity, and a success.

But the chief interest that has thus far attached to its presentation here and in other cities, lies in the fact that at a time when the slavery agitation is predominating in the public mind from events past, present and to be developed in an exciting campaign on this direct issue, the playwright has made it a theme for the stage, and given to play-goers glimpses and views of the working of the institution itself. Has it been done in a partisan spirit? Is the "Octoroon" an Abolition play? Two of our cotemporaries have come out characteristically upon this point and so diversely that it will be "as good as a play" to read them in contrast:

[From the Chicago Democrat, Jan. 28th.]

THE "OCTOROON" PRODUCED IN CHICAGO.

Private letters from New York gave us a high opinion of the moral effects of the play called "The Octoroon," while the discussions in the New York papers, of different politics, satisfied us that it was a play well calculated to impress the public mind with the evil effects of slavery.

For the first time in many years we attended the theatre last night. We saw the Octoroon. Could the play be produced at Metropolitan Hall, it would receive the approbation of every anti-slavery clergyman, and every anti-slavery professing christian in Chicago, and we regret that it cannot be so produced, because many, who would be delighted to hear it, will be debarred from that pleasure in consequence of their indisposition to encourage theatre going. Metropolitan Hall would be filled for two weeks by audiences gathered to hear this play.

Miss Kimberly is the heroine of the play. Zoe, whom she represents, has one-eighth negro blood, being the child of her master, a white man, by her mother, a quadroon.

Although as white as snow, she is sold with other negroes, for the sum of $25,000, to a rich planter, who buys her to make her a mistress.

Zoe poisons herself, and dying, says, "I go to a land where there is no law *but justice*."

This is no fiction, as upon many plantations in the South there are slaves as white as Zoe appears to be in the play.

For the first time, reluctantly differing with many of our friends, we advise our people to go and see the Octoroon.

We advise them to go to the theatre building, merely because this play can be produced in no other building in our city, and we do it in reverence to that God who made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and before whose dread tribunal there is "no law *but justice*."

We go as a politician for putting a final end to the wrongs of human slavery; and if we can use the theatres to accomplish this end, we say "Evil, be thou my good."

Under the bill recently introduced by Judge Douglas, this play would be decidedly unlawful.

[From the Chicago Times, Feb. 1st.]

THE OCTOROON.

We are glad to see that there is a disposition among the religious portion of the community to attend the theater during the performance of "The Octoroon." For the first time in many years, Johannes Elongatus attended the theatre on the first night of its representation, and in his paper of yesterday he comes out with a pretty good puff of the play, and strongly recommends his religious brethren to go and see it.

We unite in the recommendation most heartily. They will thus, if they believe it to be a truthful picture of Southern life and Southern sentiments, learn that Southern men and women possess hearts as noble and as good as their own—and possibly just a little better. They will thus learn that the wife of a Southern planter takes to her bosom the daughter of her husband by one of his slaves; rears her; educates her; loves, cherishes, and provides for her, as she would for the offspring of her own body; while the wife of a Northern Abolitionist, similarly circumstanced, would have turned her out of doors; sent her forth to beg, steal, or buy her way through life at the price of her own body and soul. They will thus learn that hospitality in the south is extended to man, and not to his character, standing, possessions, color or religion, as is too often the case at the north, and especially among those of the self-righteous class to whom we recommend this play. They will thus learn that the slaveholders have souls, imbued with the principles of true Christian charity, benevolence and love—charity towards their clerical vilifiers at the north; benevolence and love toward the white man in distress, as well as the black man in bonds. Thus will their own sad lack of those personal virtues which characterized the founder of our religion be shamed in their own eyes.

We advise every Abolition clergyman, every Abolition layman, and every Abolition screecher, whether a church member or not, to go to the theater and witness this play. We do so not because it is a political play, for such it is not; but because a great moral and Christian truth is inculcated in it, which Abolition fanatics have need to learn. We do so in reverence to that God who made all men brethren, and in reverence to that Saviour who commanded each to love his neighbor. We do so in the hope of advancing that great principle, created by the Almighty in the beginning, taught in His word, manifested in all His works, and inculcated in "The Octoroon," that "without law there can be no justice."

It is remarkable that the *Octoroon* has everywhere awakened this discussion, and while the opponents of the institution have hailed its influence as telling in favor of their views, the defenders of slavery have claimed it as strengthening their own position. It is the old story of the light and the dark side of the shield in the fable. In that the play is true to Southern life, and faithful in its representations of the relations of master and slave, it gives both light and shadow. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause have ever found the worst evil of the institution in the *power* it gives to bad men, and as the *Octoroon* gains its most thrilling interest from the introduction and management of this peril of the enslaved, it does "preach Abolition," and precisely so did "Uncle Tom," when Legree came into the of plot story and play.

But we did not propose to write a dissertation. We refer to the play as one which has caused a marked accession to the number and enthusiasm of play-goers. It will be, throughout its season here, a decided success, and how much of a success is best shown by the startling fact that Chicago audiences thus far have sat it out to the fall of the curtain, and even encored the final tableau. We congratulate McVicker on his happy hit.

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE 1ST DISTRICT.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large four story brick building in the alley, known as Broadway Place, near the corner of Wells and Madison streets. The building was occupied by Wm. B. Young & Co., Sewing Machine Manufacturers, who have an office at No. 132 Lake street. The stock was damaged to the amount of $100, and covered by insurance. The building is owned by Barley & Tyrrel, and is only slightly damaged. The fire originated, as is thought, from a defect in the heating arrangements.

ALARM.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm was sounded for the Sixth District, caused by the burning of a small shanty on the Lake Shore.

INQUEST.

SAD CASUALTY—KILLED BY A FALL.—About one o'clock yesterday, an accident of a most painful nature took place in the new St. Patrick's Church, on the corner of Desplaines and Adams street, on the West Side, now in process of completion, whereby a man named John McQuinn was instantly killed by falling from a scaffold in the interior of the church. Deceased had been employed there, but was not yesterday at work, but was looking about the building when his foot slipping on the scaffolding he fell a distance of nearly thirty feet to the floor, his head striking on a hand rail, crushing in the skull in a frightful manner. Deceased lived near the Armory on Adams street, in the South Division, where he leaves a wife and two children. He was a painter by trade.

MILITARY.

Terms of the drill for the Military Championship of the United States and Canadas:

In publishing the "terms of drill" for the government of the contest for "The Colors" now in our possession, we submit them with entire confidence that they will meet with the approval of the gentlemen who contemplate meeting us in friendly competition for the championship. We have undertaken their arrangement, with a keen appreciation of the delicacy of our position, and have been careful to exact nothing of our competitors, with which, were our positions changed, we would not cheerfully comply; nor have we relied entirely upon our own judgment in this arrangement, but have submitted them to a number of distinguished officers, who have been unanimous in their approval of the "terms of drill," &c., &c., as fair and honorable in every particular.

There has been some question as to the extent, etc., of our challenge. That there may be no farther misunderstanding in reference to this subject, we will avail ourselves of this opportunity to explain the origin of, and repeat the challenge.

We entered the contest for these colors, understanding that the possession of them conferred the championship of the militia of the United States, inasmuch as the award was offered by a National Society, and the drill open to all alike. We exerted ourselves to the utmost, and were much disappointed in not meeting the competition we had been led to expect. Having received the colors, and not caring to wear honors until fairly and unquestionably our own, we determined, before claiming the championship, to give an opportunity to all who desired to avail themselves of it, to contest our right to that honor. Hence this challenge, which arose not from a spirit of arrogance or bravado, but from a sense of fairness and honor, which, we trust, will ever govern our actions in our military capacity, and without which, we should consider even the championship of the United States and Canadas a poor honor.

CHALLENGE.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1859.

The National Agricultural Society at their Seventh Annual Fair, awarded to the U. S. Zouave Cadets a stand of Champion Colors, which any Company of the Militia or Regular Army of the United States or Canadas are welcome to, if they can win them in a fair contest.

For terms of drill, etc., apply immediately to

COL. E. E. ELLSWORTH, Commandant of Cadets, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS OF DRILL.

FIRST. The merits of the contending companies shall be decided by a drill before a Board of seven Judges, who shall be military gentlemen of acknowledged ability, graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, and who are practically familiar with Hardee's drill.

SECOND. The contesting companies shall choose alternately six Judges, who shall choose the seventh. Each of the companies shall have the right of objecting to either of the Judges, if it can be shown that he is in any manner prejudiced.

THIRD. The Judges shall base their decision upon the *absolute military merit* of the companies, their *fitness for service and immediate service*, and the extent and perfection of their drill. These points shall be determined by a test, and in a manner that will admit of no misconstruction or controversy.

FOURTH. In the event of the challenge being accepted by two or more companies in one State, we claim the right to require them to hold a trial drill, and decide which is the superior company—the drill to be conducted in accordance with the terms herein enumerated. The colors of the contestants shall be delivered to the victors, and we will drill with them as the representatives of their State. The object of this is simply to save time and expense.

FIFTH. If the companies accepting the challenge come to Chicago, we will undertake to entertain them, and no effort shall be spared on our part to render their visit pleasant to all concerned.

They will be required to bring with them a flag, banner, or whatever will answer the purpose, having upon one side the armor, motto and name of the company, and the regiment, division and State to which they belong; and on the reverse, the State arms.

SIXTH. In case of our going from Chicago to afford any company an opportunity to drill for the championship, we shall require them to procure a stand of colors, as valuable as our own, to be made in accordance with a description which we will send to any military company who apply for it.

SEVENTH. When the companies appear before the Judges the commissioned officers of each shall make an affidavit that their men are not picked for the occasion, and that all the available men of the company are present. We claim the right, if we choose to enforce it, of requiring that our opponents shall drill no more men than ourselves upon the day of trial.

EIGHTH. At the close of the drill, the decision shall be rendered immediately, and the colors of the contestants delivered to the victors.

NINTH. We claim the privilege of using a Light Infantry Manual, adapted to the Minie Musket, arranged for our use, by Col. Ellsworth, in lieu of Hardee's Manual, a strict observance of which (in our case) is rendered impossible as we contemplated the use of the rifle. To effect any fancied advantage arising from this, we will place in the hands of the Judges a printed copy of this Manual, which shall contain every movement, and all of them as difficult of execution as Hardee's or Scott's, and they may exact a strict observance of all its details.

TENTH. All companies accepting or intending to accept this challenge, shall send an immediate notification to that effect to the U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS, Cadets Assembly Rooms, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago.

SNEAK THIEVES ABOUT.—Private residence No. 211 Indiana street was left vacant last week. It was discovered yesterday that the sneak thieves have made a clean sweep of the premises, and carried off gas and water fixtures and and fittings, the gas metre, &c., &c., in all amounting to about $40. Let owners of property thus exposed be on their guard.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Hudson St. John, who is supposed to be residing in the vicinity of this city.

CAMERON & LINCOLN CLUB.—The Cameron and Lincoln Club will meet at their Hall No. 205 Randolph street, this evening at 7½ o'clock. E. G. Asay, W. W. Danenhower, and L. L. Bond will address the Club.

All Republicans are specially invited to be present. J. W. BELL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH WARD.—The officers of the Sixth Ward Republican Club are requested to meet at the lobby of West Market Hall, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, to complete the organization of the Ward and otherwise oil the political machinery, so that it shall operate successfully in the approaching city contest.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members, and all those who wish to become members of said Association, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, corner of Wells and Randolph streets, on Friday evening, February 3d, at 7½ o'clock.

R. CHAS. FELDKAMP, J. R. FLOYD, H. A. E. PICKARD, Com.

DAVID HUTH, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Good board and pleasant rooms, at 157 N. Clark, for $2.75 per week; day board $2.50. January 31—6t.

"CITY HOTEL."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $3.50 per week, from date. R. SOMERS & Co. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. ja17-1m

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Cayuga, N. Y., by the Rev. J. M. Guion, DAVID DEWEES FENREE, of Parksburgh, Chester County, Pa., and MARY REBECCA, eldest daughter of the Hon. Moses Hutchinson. Also, at the same time and place, by the Rev. J. M. Guion, ALFRED COWLES, of this city, and SARAH FRANCES, third daughter of the Hon. Mose'y Hutchinson.

DIED.

At Malden, Bureau county, Ill., on the 29th of January, CATY M. GREEN, daughter of Timothy F. and Sarah M. Green: aged five years and one month.

On Wednesday, February 2d, of Scarlet Fever, DELIA F. RICE, only child of the late Theodore F. Rice. The Funeral will take place this day, at 11 A. M. at the residence of her uncle, Charles A. H. Rice, at No. 104 West Lake street. All friends are requested to attend. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

Feb. 1st, LOUISA BOYINGTON, aged 11 years. Funeral at 3 o'clock, this P. M., at the Wilson House, West Side, near the Milwaukee depot.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—One or two energetic business men to canvass Chicago for the ILLINOIS STATE DIRECTORY, none need apply but that can come well recommended. Apply to J. C. BAILEY & CO., Room 11, 82 Dearborn street.

WANTED.—By a respectable young married woman, a baby to Wet Nurse. Address "Mrs. G. M.," at this office.

WANTED—A situation to do general housework, or second work in a private family. Apply three doors from Smith's office, on east side of alley between Adams and Quincy streets.

LOST—Last Evening, between Milwaukee Depot and Randolph street, a Lady's Mosaic Breast Pin—the small pin attached being broken off. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, Tuesday evening, January 31st, somewhere between 175 Michigan avenue and Randolph street Bridge, a Mosaic Gold Ear Ring. The finder, by leaving it at 94 Washington street, will be rewarded as above.

TO RENT—A chance for Young Housekeepers.—A small Cottage House for rent and Furniture for sale very cheap. Everything complete. Inquire at 182 North Water street.

WABASH AVENUE LOT.—50 feet front on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street, is offered for sale at $130 per foot. Terms of payment $3,500 in 1864, at 10 per cent.; balance in good property, or short paper well secured. Nothing required down. The lot is an east front and is finely situated for a residence. Inquire of P. O. box 1369.

ORGANIST WANTED—Inquire at Office No. 11 Methodist Block.

FOR CITY SURVEYOR.—ANTHONY FISCHER is a candidate for the office of City Surveyor at the next municipal election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

VALENTINES.—Country dealers and others who are making up their assortments of Valentines for the season of 1860, are invited to call at McNALLY'S, 81 Dearborn street, and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

YOUNG LADY'S SEMINARY, —AT— LAKE FORREST.

This Institution, conducted by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON and DAUGHTERS, has been in successful operation since September last. In its course of study are embraced the various branches of an accomplished female education. The Spring term will commence on Thursday, the 23d of February inst.—and this is the time for the admission of such as may wish to avail themselves of its advantages either as Boarding or Day Scholars. Any communications to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forrest, Ill., Feb 1st, 1860.

THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST FINE TOILET GOODS, TOILET SOAPS, TOILET PERFUMES, TOILET SPONGES, TOILET POMADES, TOILET MIRRORS, TOILET WASHES, TOILET BOTTLES, TOILET JARS. We would invite the attention to our stock of Fine Toilet goods, embracing the very best articles made. *Genuine Goods Only Sold.* J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

Bleached Shirtings & Sheetings, LINEN SHEETINGS AND COTTONS, PILLOW LININS AND COTTONS, HUCKS' NAPKINS AND TOWELS, CHEAP AT T. B. CARTER'S, 136 LAKE STREET.

THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER PUBLISHED. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY FOR FEBRUARY 16TH, WHICH WILL BE READY FEBRUARY 2ND, WILL CONTAIN THE FIRST PORTION OF AN EXCITING STORY ENTITLED **Lilian, the Wanderer;** OR, THE PERILS OF BEAUTY! BY FRANCIS S. SMITH. Author of "Eveleen Wilson," "The Vest Maker's Apprentice," "The Abandoned Wife," "Maggie, the Child of Charity," "Azael Kane," "Florence O'Neil," &c.

The object of this story is to show up, in their true colors, those human vampyres who prey upon the necessitous and ignorant emigrants, of both sexes, who land upon our shores. The heroine is a noble-spirited and pure, but unfortunate orphan girl, who is forced by circumstances to leave her home in Europe and come to this country. Upon arriving here she falls into the clutches of the soulless ruffians alluded to, and her sufferings and narrow escapes from a fate worse than death are graphically sketched by the author. In the course of the story the reader is introduced both into the miserable hovel of poverty and into the mansion of luxury and wealth, and a clear insight is had into all classes of society.

Those who have read Francis S. Smith's previous works need not be informed that he stands without a rival on this side of the Atlantic, as a writer of that class of fiction in which the brightest as well as the darkest phases of human character are exhibited. To those who have not been fortunate enough to secure his previous productions we would say, read "LILIAN, THE WANDERER" without fail, for a perusal thereof will amply repay you.

Besides "Lilian, the Wanderer," the NEW YORK WEEKLY is publishing Mrs. Holmes' great story, "Marian Grey," and Harry Hazel's exquisite romance, "The West Point Cadet," besides a large number of first-class Sketches and Poems by the best writers living, Varied Departments, Editorials, &c., &c., &c., making altogether forty columns of delightful reading matter, and the price is only FOUR CENTS per copy.

For sale by every News Agent throughout the United States.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. SAM'L F. CARTER, late of Rockford, is a partner in our firm from and after this date. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of Tucker, Randolph & Carter. TUCKER & RANDOLPH. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1860.

COAL—COAL—1,000 Tons Brier Hill Coal, equal if not superior to any in the market, for sale cheap. Also, Screen, Egg and Cord Wood and Fine Kindling constantly on hand and for sale by ROBERT STEWART. Yard corner Market and Washington, and corner West Water and Washington streets.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others. The undersigned desire to lease lots on the Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, etc., for a term of years, for manufacturing purposes... DR. BRAINARD, 46 South Clark street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Gentleman wishes board in a private family where there is no other boarders. North Side preferred. Address box 2271 Post Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—A Competent Person to take charge of a distillery as foreman. The best reference and proofs of capacity required. For particulars apply to C. WAHL & SONS, 182 So. Water-st.

WANTED—In a good locality a House and Lot worth from $3,000 to $5,000 or Lots worth $5,000, for which about ¼ cash will be paid, and the balance in well-located outside property. Applicants to state situation and terms through Post Office Box 2390.

WANTED.—A Partner with $500 or $1,000 ready cash. Or a manufacturing business for sale which will pay 100 per cent. nett profit on a business which it could easily expanded to one hundred a year. Address, with real name, in confidence, "Partner," Box 2144, Chicago, P. O.

WANTED—Private French Lessons.—Those desirous to acquire a thorough knowledge of the French Language, with the pure pronunciation, may secure the services of a competent teacher by addressing C. F., Press and Tribune Office, or box 3517 Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner in an established Manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, either active or special, with a cash capital of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The business is safe, profitable, and well established. Parties desiring to learn particulars can do so by addressing box 2580, post office, Chicago.

WANTED—A House and Lot on the North or South Side, worth from $1,500 to $5,000. Must be East of State on South Side, and East of Clark on North Side. Would pay down $2,000; for balance would give a mortgage on premises at from one to three years, with interest at six per cent. Address, stating location and price, Drawer 4578, Chicago post office.

TO DOCTORS—A Young Physician of some experience and reputation, wishes to form a connection with, or buy out some one who has a good practice in a town of from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants on the line of some railroad. Communications strictly confidential. Address M. D., Press and Tribune Office, for four weeks.

GOVERNESS—A situation wanted by a widowed lady who has had eleven years experience as governess in Scotland where she taught English in all its branches, the rudiments of Latin, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Plain and Fancy Sewing and Embroidery. Apply to the Rev. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, (Rector St. James' Church) 326 Huron street.

AGENTS WANTED—We want active men to sell our articles in every City, Town and Village in the Western States. To such we can offer superior inducements. We can warrant them from $1.75 to $3.00 per day. Call at room 18 Dearborn Block, or address (with postage stamp,) TELFER & DAY, Chicago, Illinois.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Three Story Stone Building with power, on the South Branch, near the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, very suitable for a Flouring Mill or a Machine Shop, and will be rented cheap. Inquire of GEO. GAYLORD, Lockport, Ill., or of LUTHER HAVEN, 42 Lake street.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately.—A two-story frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, situated on the north side of Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue and State street. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 122 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and in complete repair. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge.

TO RENT CHEAP.—In the vicinity of Union Park, a first-class Brick Dwelling containing all the latest improvements, near to public schools and churches of various denominations... Horse Cars pass every 10 minutes. Apply at No. 15 Garrett Block, or at 50 May street, next to premises. Good Stabling if desired.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The CARTER HOUSE, Chebanse, on the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, with necessary out-buildings adjoining, FURNISHED COMPLETE THROUGHOUT. The Furniture will be sold to a good tenant. The hotel and out-houses occupy one lot 80x160, with two adjoining lots 80x160 each, suitable for a garden. Is doing a good business, and would not be sold but for the decease of the proprietor. TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to MRS. MARY CARTER, or to R. J. HANNA, at Chebanse, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A complete fit-out of Types, Borders, &c., for a Poster Printing Establishment. WM. H. RAND, Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—100 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents. 1 Tree Rendering Kettles, nearly new. 1 Stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2954. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st and Corner State-st and Archer Road.

WILEY HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—This house will be exchanged for City Property or good Farming Lands, or will be rented upon favorable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to the subscribers at Galva, Henry County, Illinois. J. M. WILEY & CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock of Agricultural Implements, Teams, Wagons, Drays, Fixtures, &c., and the good will of the concern formerly owned by CHAPMAN & MAY, of this city, at No. 30 Market street, Lind's Block. The whole will be sold at a BARGAIN to parties desirous of engaging in the business, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom to be met with, being extensively advertised and known through the West, and located at the centre of the largest agricultural district of our country. If not sold together after a short time they will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers at low prices. Terms cash, or approved security on such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to JAS. MILLER, Trustee, No. 15 Garrett Block, or to A. W. SPAFARD, No. 30 Market street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The marble front, first-class residence, on the northwest corner Wabash avenue and Washington street, is for sale on favorable terms. About one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and the balance can run five years if desired. GEORGE SCOVILLE, Room No. 2, Larmon Block.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 300 bu. of grain per day, with all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 2964, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. N. GOOLD, No. 92 Lake-st., (second floor,) Opposite Tremont House.

FOR SALE—The Brig **Susan A. Clark.** She can be furnished Freight for half the next season at least. Inquire of T. NEWELL & CO.

Lost and Found.

$10 REWARD—LOST—One calf skin Pocket Book, containing papers and notes valuable to me and nobody else, one $2.50 gold piece, and about two or three dollars in currency. Any person finding and returning the same to the office of the Press and Tribune or Times, will receive the above reward. M. FRANCIS.

LOST—During the last week of December, between our store, 24 River street, and the Northwestern Railroad Depot, passing through Kinzie street, one of our Dray Receipt Books. Any one having found it and will return the same, will be liberally rewarded. DURAND BROS. & POWERS.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted by a Gentleman, a good sized unfurnished Room, with partial Board in a respectable private family. Where there are no others Boarders preferred. Address P.O. Box 3237.

BOARDING—Room and Board for a gentleman and wife; also, day board for two single gentlemen, at 86 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY IS AT HAND. **Buy the Best!** The New York Valentine Company having established an agency at NO. 49 CLARK STREET, Next door to the Press and Tribune Office, offer to the citizens of the Northwest, THE LARGEST AND MOST **Splendid Stock of Valentines** EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, Ranging in price from five cents to ten dollars. Call and examine them. Dealers will find it to their interest to order of the New York Valentine Company. P. O. Box 1987. D. W. PRATT, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to **CORK, LIVERPOOL,** And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL **Ocean Steamship Company's** First-class full powered Clyde-built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canadian Mails and passengers... Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool... For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents... JAMES WARRACK, General Freight Railway Office, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 15 South Water street, Chicago...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3d, 1860. BENEFIT OF MISS KIMBERLY. The Great Drama of **The Octoroon;** OR, LIFE IN THE SOUTH! The most successful play ever produced in Chicago, causing heartfelt interest and deep anxiety in every beholder. *Theatre Crowded Nightly!* This great Drama is illustrative of American Character, American Scenes and Southern Homes. The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the Plantation of Terrebonne belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge. The time—winter of 1859. The OCTOROON is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a Quadroon by a white. Zoe, the Octoroon......Miss Kimberly. Supported by the entire company. Characteristic Scenery by John W. Whytal. Parties living on the lines of the following railroads wishing to witness this great play, are informed that the performance will conclude in time for them to take the night trains for home:—Burlington & Quincy R. R., Dixon Air Line R. R., Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Seats can be secured three days in advance. Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock precisely. Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper $3. E. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY, No. 150 Randolph street, corner of Wells. The Caledonian Quadrilles and Slow Waltz danced... Madame A. happy to announce that she has recovered from her recent indisposition, and is again able to resume her professional duties. The Second Annual Exhibition Ball of Madame A.'s Lady Pupils takes place on Thursday, February 16th.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY. DR. WARDNER. Will deliver a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology at Hyde Park Seminary. First lecture SATURDAY, February 4, at 10 A. M. Ladies of Hyde Park and vicinity, interested in the subject, are invited to attend. Hyde Park, Feb. 2d, 1860.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. FEBRUARY 6th, By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. FEBRUARY 9th, By HENRY J. RAYMOND. FEBRUARY 16th, By DR. J. G. HOLLAND. FEBRUARY 23d, By REV. T. W. HIGGINSON. MARCH 1st, By REV. T. STARR KING.

ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL—St. John's P. E. Church, —AT— METROPOLITAN HALL, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, '60. TICKETS - - - - 25 CENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL **Cleveland Lodge,** NO. 211 A. F. & A. M. at the TREMONT HOUSE, On Thursday Eve'g, Feb. 9, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860. Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume. Wives, Mothers, Daughters, and Sisters of Masons are requested to wear a Rosette of appropriate color. Grand Steward—J. B. DRAKE. MUSIC BY THE LIGHT GUARD BAND. Festivities will commence at half-past 8 o'clock. HONORARY MANAGERS... COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS... COMMITTEE OF INVITATION... COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION... Marshal....Reuben Cleveland. MASTERS OF CEREMONIES... Tickets THREE DOLLARS. To be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements and at the Tremont House.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!! WILLIAM BURKHART, LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND, Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON Real Estate Security, BY ANDREWS & OTIS, Office No. 49 South Clark street—Room No. 1, Up Stairs. Also—BUY SECURED PAPER.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security, At ten per cent. for five years. Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 66 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES And Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, FENTON & CO., No. 151 Lake-st., cor. Clark, (Room No. 4.)

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES. Business Paper wanted. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Clark Street, Chicago. Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money transferred for account in the city of New York, and sent to places in the vicinity of New York, by telegraph. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. I Discount first-class Commercial Notes. I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest. CHARLES E. RAY, 74 Clark street, Chicago.

Wines and Liquors.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY. The subscribers have just received DIRECT FROM IRELAND, One Butt of the above Celebrated WHISKY, Selected expressly for themselves. The oldest and best of that celebrated brand. They offer "NEAT AS IMPORTED." CORL, FABIAN & CO.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES, Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL. The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage. Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street, Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Tents, Wagon Covers, Flags, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Paints, Oils, Chains, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON, FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER of the South Division.—The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the South Division of Chicago at the approaching Charter Election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [rate table illegible]

A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Second-hand Furniture, AND Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, February 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, 45 Lake street, the entire furniture and effects of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c. ALSO—3 Rosewood Mahogany French Bedsteads. 12 do Marble-top Washstands. 20 best curled hair Mattresses, and a lot of Feather Pillows and Hair Bolsters. ALSO—A large and superior assortment of New Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE! GREAT TRADE SALE BY HAGGERTY & COMPANY, On Friday, Feb'y 3d, 1860, at 11 A. M., At their Auction Rooms, 279 & 281 Broadway, New York, ON A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS. SHIRRED AND CORRUGATED PATENT Vulcanized Rubber Elastic Fabrics, Embracing the entire importation and manufacture this season of HORACE H. DAY. This Stock will include every style and kind of Elastic Piece Goods, in Cotton, Silk Union, and Mohair, both Domestic and Foreign. Also— 100 Cases of VULCANIZED RUBBER SUSPENDERS, embracing all the numbers, kinds and styles of Day's Manufacture; Misses', Women's and Children's. 20 Cases ELASTIC CAMBRIC AND SILK FRILLS, from ½ inch wide up to 1½ inch, in every shade of color, put up expressly for retail trade, in pieces of 12 yards, 24 and 36. 20,000 yards silk woven imported SHOE GORING, embracing 4, 4½ and 5 inch wide, all Silk, and Silk and Cotton. 20,000 Yards Day's Manufacture assorted Width in Cambric, both Black and White LINING. SHOE SANDLINGS AND TAPES, 15 cases assorted from single Cord up to 7 Cord, in Silk and Cotton. POCKET BOOK MANUFACTURER'S ELASTIC. An invoice embracing all Styles and Colors. HATTERS' AND UMBRELLA MAKERS' ELASTIC TRIMMINGS, assorted Styles and Qualities. SKIRT MAKERS' ELASTIC, in variety, including the new Balmoral pattern, &c., &c., &c. All these goods will have the License Stamp of Horace H. Day, authorizing their Sale, and to secure for their claim for Patent privilege.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76. A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois. Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city.

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs! Colds! Colds! Colds! Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!! BROWN'S TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the best and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or any thing injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.) Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN. Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $449,315.87. MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $231,097.65. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., Capital and Surplus $179,341.53. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus $250,000.00. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $249,164.64. Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) spanning the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston... Chicago and Liverpool... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public. $1,000 REWARD Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York. C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, 128 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Chicago Salesroom No. 132 Lake Street. ... WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For Strength, Durability, Ease of Management, Simplicity and Beauty of Stitch, and Rapidity of Working, is NOT SURPASSED by any Machine in the market.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. ... Chicago Salesroom, 132 LAKE STREET.

TUCKER, RANDOLPH & CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Lombard Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago.

THE BEST HAMS IN THE MARKET.— ...

Railroads. CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. Clinton & Cedar Rapids. CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt. REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly. ROSE GLYCERINE. ROSEHILL CEMETARY. THE PHENIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago. WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. Paid up Capital, $161,636.23. PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent. JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO. Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency. CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY and Printers' Warehouse. SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 38 LA SALLE STREET. WRIGHT & McCLURE. TALLOW AND CANDLES. J. C. MITCHELL. FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS. DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls prime. 2500 LBS. GUM DROPS. 1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS. J. W. DOANE & CO. 1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. 1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop. 100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA. 100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS. TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. 200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES. 500 Bags RIO COFFEE. 300 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. 1500 BAGS RIO and SANTOS Coffee. 2000 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. 200 BBLS. SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP. 200 BBLS. CHOICE PLANTATION Molasses. 150 BAGS PEPPER FOR Sale. 350 BBLS. REBOILED MOLASSES. 250 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR. CIDER—THOSE IN WANT OF a choice article of cider, call on N. K. WHITNEY.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

A LAW FOR PUNISHING "INTENTIONS."

We are gratified to notice that the leading Douglas organs in the Northwest are placing themselves on the record in *opposition* to the sentiments contained in Mr. Douglas' late speech. The Dubuque *Herald*, conducted by "J. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa," comes out flat-footed against them. It is true that the Iowa organ abuses the PRESS AND TRIBUNE roundly for *its* comments on the new Inquisition, but it is none the less fully committed against the scheme for that reason; and we can endure the blackguarding for the genuine pleasure we experience in finding Mr. J. B. Dorr on the right side. But says the *Herald*:

"Mr. Douglas did not propose, and does not propose, to do any such thing as the PRESS AND TRIBUNE charges. He has no idea of making certain or any political creeds and opinions punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Let us see about that. In another column of this same Dubuque *Herald* we find a portion of Mr. Douglas' speech, from which we clip the following paragraphs:

"It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It cannot be said with truth that the Harper's Ferry case will not be repeated, or is not in danger of repetition. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in active operation, and then you can determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that that invasion will be repeated. Sir, what were the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage? Without stopping to adduce evidence in detail, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party, as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress."

"Then, sir, I hold that it is not only necessary to use the military power when the actual case of invasion shall occur, but to authorize the judicial department of the government to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its property, or its institutions. You must punish the conspirator, the combination, WITH INTENT to do the act, and then you will suppress it in advance."

We commend the editor of the Dubuque *Herald* to ruminate on these passages, which may both be found in his paper the 15th inst. Evidently he has not read the speech. His remarks were predicated upon a mistaken understanding of what Mr. Douglas did say, we therefore forgive him for the ungentlemanly observations which he addressed to us.

We will not reprint, in this connection, the other passages from Mr. Douglas' speech, which have a bearing upon the case. We prefer to travel within the record which the *Herald* has made up. What says the Illinois Senator in these extracts?

I. That it is the duty of Congress to inquire whether the causes which led to the Harper's Ferry outrage, still exist.

II. That the doctrines and teachings of the *Republican party* are the causes of that outrage.

III. That it is the duty of Congress to punish not only the act, but the intent to do the act.

—Now, it is one of the first principles of the common law that a man is presumed to intend the consequences of his acts. Mr. Douglas proposes to suppress the irrepressible conflict "by indictments and convictions in our Federal courts." He proposes to enact: 1st, That the *intent* to invade a State shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; and 2d, That the holding and proclaiming of a certain set of opinions are the *intent* to invade a State. This is precisely what he means, and no man can make an argument which shall put any different meaning upon it. Will the Dubuque *Herald*, Chicago *Times*, *et al*, omit telling us what they believe Douglas intended to say, and fix their attention briefly upon what he did say.

We challenge the history of constitutional governments for a more infamous proposition than is laid down in the speech from which we have quoted. We have alluded to the device of the Earl of Strafford, called "Thorough," designed to subvert the liberties of England in the evil days of Charles I.—a device which brought Strafford to the block, and paved the way to the same taking off for Charles. Yet Strafford's "Thorough" did not aim directly at the punishment of *opinions*. It had reference to the support and maintenance of an army and navy without appropriations of money by Parliament. And the Parliament which punished the scoundrel was more just than Mr. Douglas would make the Congress of the United States. They did not punish the *intent* to commit a crime; their vengeance fell upon the crime already committed.

DEMOCRACY VS. METHODISM.

The introduction of Methodism into America dates back to the year 1760. As the denomination increased in numbers and grew in influence, it became necessary for it to deal with the question of slavery as connected with its membership. Mr. Wesley's sentiments upon that subject were well known. No man surpassed him in abhorrence of slavery, and his brief, pithy denunciation of it as the "sum of villainies," will live as long as the institution itself. The first act of the Methodists on the subject was to incorporate into their "general rules" as among the sins which would exclude the perpetrator from membership, the following:

"*The buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them.*"

Subsequently, the following chapter was added to the book of discipline:

Quest. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?

Answ. 1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery: therefore no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our Church hereafter, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.

2. When any traveling preacher becomes an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

3. All our preachers shall prudently enforce upon our members the necessity of teaching their slaves the word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of divine service.

An analysis of this chapter shows that the Church recognised "the great evil of Slavery," excluded slaveholders from official station, where the laws of the State permitted emancipation, excluded slaveholders from the pulpit; and required such members as had inherited slaves to teach them to read the Bible and permit them to receive religious instruction on the Sabbath. In the earlier history of Methodism these rules were faithfully observed in the slaveholding States. It was instrumental in securing the liberation of many slaves. Its preachers bore frequent and decided "testimony" against slavery both in the pulpit and in private. It was in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the founders of the Republic—looking upon Slavery as an evil to both races, and to be removed at the earliest possible period consistent with the good of both slave and master. Gradually the lapse of sentiment on the part of American statesmen on this subject, affected the minds and action of both preachers and laity in the slaveholding States. They ceased to make it a subject of rigid discipline. Slaveholders were permitted to fill offices in the church. Clergymen married wives who owned slaves, and finally it invaded in this manner the Episcopacy. In 1844, Bishop Andrew, of Georgia, married a widow lady who owned a number of slaves. These slaves the lady had inherited from the estate of her previous husband, and the Bishop, "regarding them as strictly hers, and the laws of Georgia not permitting their emancipation," secured them to his wife by a deed of trust. At the meeting of the General Conference in that year, the subject of the Bishop's connection with slavery was brought before that body, and after a discussion of great warmth, continuing through a number of days, a resolution requesting Bishop Andrew to desist from the exercise of his office so long as his connection with slavery lasted, was adopted by a vote of 110 ayes to 68 nays. This action led to the secession of the most of the Conferences in the slaveholding States, who organized under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and retained Mr. Andrew as one of its Bishops.

This brief history will prepare the reader for what follows. The Church South having withdrawn on the ground that slaveholding should not be a bar to the highest dignities of the Church, of course the rule of discipline and the chapter on slavery, quoted above, became a dead letter with that organization; and growing more and more pro-slavery in sentiment, it finally annulled the rule and excised the chapter from its discipline; and at the same time voted down a resolution against the African slave trade. Of all the religious organizations in the slaveholding States, none is now regarded so thoroughly sound on slavery as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, unless, indeed, the Roman Catholic Church be an exception. But some of the Conferences in the border slaveholding States refused to join in the secession of 1844; while a portion of the membership in others, unwilling to go with the new organization, petitioned for preachers from the Methodist Episcopal Church. This request led to the organization of a few Conferences in the field occupied and claimed by the South—such as the Kentucky Conference, the Missouri Conference, and the Arkansas Conference, the latter including Texas. This excited the jealousy of the Church South, and both its preachers and its laity have labored hard to create prejudices against the Conferences thus organized, and against all connected with them. It is their custom to denounce the latter as "Northern" Methodists, as "Abolitionists," as "negro-stealers"—applying to them all the low, vulgar slang which is in common use with the so-called Democracy; and the slaveholding classes have been advised again and again, not to tolerate their presence on slave soil.

This course on the part of the Church South, added to the general declension of moral sentiment on the subject of Slavery, has resulted in placing the Methodist Episcopal Church under the ban of Democracy. In those States in which the Democratic party are assured of their power, Methodism is scarcely tolerated; it is denied needful legislation; its Conferences are broken up by mob violence; and in some cases its ministers have been imprisoned. We proceed to give a few instances:

Since Methodism, by the increase of members and of wealth, has become able to found seminaries and colleges, no church organization has surpassed it in this respect. Each Conference has one or more of such institutions under its particular care and patronage. Following the established usage of the Church—the Missouri Conference has been laboring for some years to establish a University at Jefferson City, the capital of the State. Liberal donations in lands and in money have been obtained, and a competent Board of Education secured. Two years ago the Legislature of Missouri was applied to for a charter for this University. The Democrats of that body denounced the Methodist Episcopal Church as an Abolitionist organization, its clergy and members as negro-thieves, and, by a large majority, defeated the proposition. Again, at the recent session of that body, the request was preferred, and again the Democratic members renewed their calumnies of the Methodist Church, and defeated the charter. It is a well known fact that this kind of legislation, as a general thing, is easily obtained. All manner of religious organizations, benevolent societies, railroad and turnpike companies, Odd Fellows, Masons, Catholics—almost every conceivable object and almost every kind of association—find no difficulty in securing charters from a State Legislature. The Missouri Legislature would not have refused a charter even for organizing a company to establish a track for horse-racing, had such a charter been applied for. But when the Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully asks for a charter for a University of learning to be located in the State Capital, it is unceremoniously kicked out of the Legislature. Such is Democracy in 1860. A citizen of Missouri, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as good and loyal a citizen as that State possesses, thus characterizes the action of the Missouri Democracy:

"In the State of Missouri we have about one hundred and twenty regularly appointed ministers, whose entire time is devoted to the work of their profession. We have, in addition, a larger number of local preachers, who labor more or less every week for the moral and religious culture of the people. We have about ten thousand communicants, with about fifty thousand regular attendants upon our ministration, who are not communicants. We have hundreds of Sunday Schools with thousands of children under our instruction. In the city of St. Louis we publish a paper of respectable character, which has already secured the largest weekly circulation of any religious journal on the Mississippi river from its source to the Gulf of Mexico. We hold membership in a church the most numerous, wealthy, and influential upon American soil, extending from ocean to ocean in the slave States and in the free States, with its missionaries abroad in Germany, the Russian possessions, India, Africa, China, and the islands of the seas, everywhere protected and respected. But here, yes, here in Missouri, by the voice of eighty-two representatives of the people, we are denied the equal rights of citizens! We repeat, it is an outrage upon more than seventy thousand citizens of the State; an insult to the intelligence of society at large; an act of proscription and intolerance unparalleled in American legislation, and a disgrace to Christian civilization."

Another case: The Arkansas Conference embraces the State of that name, and extends into Texas. In February, 1859 the Conference met in annual session in Fanning County, Texas. While it was in session (Bishop Janes presiding) a public meeting was held, and a mob of some two or three hundred, broke into the Church while the Bishop was preaching, put a stop to the proceedings, and ordered the preachers to disperse on pain of bodily injury. Such is Democracy in Texas.

We close the enumeration with a single other case. The Western Virginia Conference has a membership of 21,789—which probably represents a population of more than 100,000, or nearly one-eighth of the total white population of the State—289 preachers, 282 church buildings, 11,225 Sabbath school children and 2,315 teachers. Surely with this array of strength, Methodism might be supposed to have some rights in Virginia. But what are the facts? Leading Democratic politicians of that State swear that the adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall either forsake it or leave the State—that its preachers and the papers and periodicals which it furnishes shall go any how. Only a few days ago, a meeting was held in Taylor County, Va., to inaugurate a crusade against Methodism. Another was held in Kanawha Co.; and in the latter county one of the preachers, Rev. Mr. Greene, a grey-headed old man, seventy years of age, was arrested, and would have gone to prison had not one of his brethren bailed him, on suspicion of holding sentiments at variance with Virginia Democracy!

—Let this suffice for the present. Thoughtful patriots will find food for much reflection in these facts. Democracy is thoroughly allied to slavery; and whatever religious or other organization that does not hold to the divine character of that institution, and refuses obedience to any of its demands, will not be tolerated a moment where Democracy feels secure in its power.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

It seemed not a little strange to us to learn, by telegraph, that a Jewish Rabbi made the prayer at the opening of the session of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. We apprehend that many devout Christian hearts will feel almost or quite grieved at this excess of tolerance of what they deem gross error and blindness in matters of religion. We confess to a somewhat different feeling. Recognizing, as we do, the divine origin of Christianity, and also the divine truth of its pure, lofty and ennobling teachings, it would have been more consonant with our own ideas to hear and try to unite in the petitions of the only prayer which the Great Teacher saw fit to leave as a formula of worship for his disciples. And yet we cannot but feel, that an example of religious tolerance, like that which occurred on Wednesday at Washington, is most impressive, especially when exhibited by the representatives of one of the great nations of the earth, in the midst of the intense excitement of a heated political conflict. Our nation is a Christian nation—more deeply so, we think, than any other upon earth. And yet at the foundation of our political system lies the principle of absolute toleration in religion. Placed there originally as a conception of pure political right, we think this principle is rapidly becoming recognized as properly and truly Christian. The most enlightened theologians are beginning to see that political sanctions and supports are worse than useless to help the progress of a pure faith in setting up its kingdom in the spiritual notions of men. Christianity is now seen to teach toleration, for only in an atmosphere of freedom can its true and full nature and efficiency be developed.

The clumsy and carnal weapons of State craft weigh down and encumber the spiritual forces which alone avail to swerve hearts of men to allegiance to truth and goodness. The world moves. Let timid religionists learn that freedom is more than safe for truth and right. It is the very atmosphere in which they live and flourish.

TO PIKE'S PEAKERS.

We have before had occasion to warn such of our readers as may be about to undertake a trip to Pike's Peak, to see to it before their setting out, that, as far as possible, they provide against the necessity of being emptied out of their wagons on arrival at the mines, without the means, either in money or provisions, for a quarter's support. The note of preparation which now comes to our ears from every part of the West, impels us to renew that warning.

Let it be remembered that the diggings in the new gold fields, though doubtless of immense prospective value, are so far different from those in California, that the labor of the individual miner, prosecuted only with those rude implements, the shovel, pick and pan, has not thus far proved largely remunerative, if, indeed, it has furnished the laborer with his daily bread. The amount of loose or dust gold found up to this time has not been great enough to encourage the belief that fortunes will soon be made by continuing the search. As our readers know, the precious metal is there mechanically mixed with quartz in veins walled up on either side by primitive rock; and that after the quartz is mined, before it gives up its treasures, it is necessarily subjected to a laborious process in which the aid of heavy and costly machinery is indispensible. The expectation, then, that on arrival at the mines, the gold hunter has only to make his way to the nearest bar in an adjacent creek and begin filling his leather sack with dust and nuggets, is as absurd as it will be fatal to those who indulge it. Hence the importance of an outfit that will serve the daily wants of the emigrant until such time as he can begin to make his labor productive. The surplus must not necessarily be in pork and hard bread, because it is probable that provisions will be abundant and relatively cheap; but no emigrant ought to start without the certainty that for the first sixty, perhaps ninety, days of his stay, he has the means, outside of the returns of his labor, for his support. The neglect of this precaution was, during the last season, productive of disastrous consequences. Let us hope that the lesson then enforced may not now be forgotten.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

It is said by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the extreme sectional feeling of the South has compelled Hon. John J. Crittenden of Ky., to declare that he will vote against the admission of Kansas. Inasmuch as the application of Kansas is perfectly regular, based on the legitimate action of a large majority of her people, we cannot believe that the report is anything more than a Washington *canard*; but if the South, while claiming that new Slave States should be admitted, wants to change the issue by refusing to admit States that are Free, upon her be the consequences. We shall see.

To Advertisers.

On the 1st of January, 1860, the Fort Wayne *Republican* published the business statistics of that city for 1859, from which the following facts and figures are compiled, and which are now presented to merchants and business men in other cities, to enable them to form a correct estimate of the commercial importance of the place:

The assessed value of property in 1842 was	[illegible]
Population in 1850	4,282
Assessed value of property in 1850	[illegible]
The assessed value of property in 1859	[illegible]
Population now, 1860	14,000
The amount of flour manufact'd the past year, brls	60,000
The average yearly amount of wheat shipped, bu.	[illegible]
The number of dressed hogs was	20,700
The pots and pearls, tons	[illegible]
The butter, lbs	344,000
The eggs, brls	1,000
The wool, lbs	[illegible]
The furs	[illegible]
The drugs sold in the city	112,000
The clothing manufactured and sold	[illegible]
The boots and shoes	225,000
The hides shipped, No.	6,000
The sheep peltries, No.	7,000
The groceries and dry goods sold	[illegible]
The hardware and stoves	150,000
The furniture sold	35,000

The *Republican* is a valuable medium in which to advertise, and should be encouraged by those of our wholesale dealers who are anxious to compete with Cincinnati for the trade of Central Indiana.

The Republican Party in Delaware.

The Milford (Del.) *News and Advertiser* of the 27th of January, has a long article on the propriety of having Delaware represented in the Chicago Convention. The *News and Advertiser* says:

Now the question for us is, shall we go where the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Webster and Clay lead us, or shall we give our votes and our influence to hasten the prostitution of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union in the hands of the Sham-Democracy, led by Jeff. Davis, Toombs and O'Connor?

It must be plain, even to the dullest comprehension, that the next campaign is to be fought by the Republicans on the one hand, on the platform once occupied by the great men above named, and the Sham-Democracy on the other, upon an ultra sectional platform manufactured for the occasion by their Southern masters.

Let the People's Party of Delaware, like the same party in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, send its delegates to Chicago, and thus ally itself with the great National Union Republican party of the country, that is to rule the destinies of this nation for many years to come.

Spurgeon on Slavery.

Spurgeon, the London preacher, in a letter to the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, clears himself from the charge, recently made against him and his publishers, of suppressing his denunciations of slavery in the American edition of his sermons, which circulate extensively in the Southern States. We quote a few passages from his letter:

"Having no slaveholders in England, I should have been beating the air if I had preached against slavery to my people, for that is the very last crime they are likely to commit. It is far more probable that any slaveholder who should show himself in our neighborhood would get a mark which he would carry to his grave, if it did not carry him there.

"I do from my inmost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind. Whenever one has called upon me I have considered it my duty to express my detestation of his wickedness, and would as soon think of receiving a murderer into my church or into any sort of friendship as a man-stealer. Nevertheless, as I have preached in London and not in New York, I have seldom made any allusion to American slavery in my sermons.

This accounts for the rumor that I have left out the *anti-slavery* from my American edition of sermons. This is not true in any measure, for, as far as my memory serves me, I cannot remember that the subject was handled at all in any of my printed sermons beyond a passing allusion, and I have never altered a single sentence in a sermon which has been sent out to my American publishers beyond the mere correction which involved words and not sense. However, if any think me capable of such double-dealing, I doubt not that they judge of me by themselves, and from such persons esteem is not desirable. I do not therefore regret the loss of it. I have this much to say to all who respect me in America: I did not want to be blaming you constantly, while there are sins enough in my own country, but I shall not spare your nation in future. I shall remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying sin of a man-stealing people shall not go unrebuked. I did not know that I had been so fully adopted a citizen of your republic, but finding that you allow me to be one of yourselves, I will speak out quite severely enough, and perhaps more sharply than will meet with approbation.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF SLAVES.—In the Pennsylvania Senate, a few days ago, there was presented a memorial, signed John H. Wheeler, a citizen of North Carolina, praying indemnity, by the passage of an act, for the loss of services and value of his three slaves—one of whom was his body servant—stolen or "spirited" away by a citizen of Pennsylvania, in July, 1855, while he, the said Wheeler, was in Philadelphia, was on his way through Pennsylvania, northward, for the purpose of embarking for Nicaragua, to which government he had been accredited as minister from that of the United States. The complainant estimates his loss at about $5,000. The citizen of Pennsylvania above alluded to is generally supposed to be Passmore Williamson, whose name figured so conspicuously in the newspapers of Pennsylvania about the period referred to.

To the Western Gold Fields.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—I notice in the daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Thursday, that your eye, always on the watch for whatever pertains to Chicago and western interests, turns attention to the suggestion before the Chicago Board of Trade, calling for the opening of an Express and Commercial highway between this city and Jefferson, the seat of the Rocky Mountain gold mines.

I wish to call attention to several items which have a bearing upon the subject thus brought before the public, gathered from personal observation, and from facts established by the most reliable explorations.

First: That Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the opposite side of the Missouri river, are, and always will be, the main distributing points for all the Missouri valley above the city of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Second: That Omaha City is the natural and most feasible point upon the Missouri river for the starting of a commercial and railroad route to the Rocky Mountain gold mines, and to Pike's Peak; because it is at the foot of the great Platte valley, and commercially at the mouth of the great Platte river; because, with the exception of table land of about twelve miles width, between the plateau upon which Omaha is built, and the Platte valley, there is a magnificent and natural railroad grade on the north side of the Platte river for over six hundred miles, either to the gold mines on the South Fork of the Platte river, and to California, or to the "South Pass," by the North Fork of the Platte River and to Oregon; because, again, there is a United States Military Road laid out and bridged from Omaha to the Pacific settlements west of the Rocky Mountains, which has proved the Platte route the most practicable even for the pioneer travel—the great emigration of 1859, after trying other routes falling into the Platte Valley at Ft. Kearney, whether Leavenworth, St. Joseph, or St. Louis was the starting point; because, finally, a railroad can be built millions of dollars cheaper by this route, it being the only natural railroad grade near the central portion of the country from the Missouri River to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Thirdly, That the city of Chicago, with her present advantages, being directly in the line of this great national route, has it in her power to secure the Western trade from the Missouri Valley, and at the same time make herself a successful competitor for one of the most prominent points in the commercial relations of the world, *by extending* the highway of nations, which God in His Providence is opening from Europe and Asia, by the Grand Trunk Railway lines, and the lines of Boston and New York, *westward to the Pacific coast*, thus eventually completing a circle for the flow of the world's commerce.

ALPHA.

Letter from Richard Realf—His Opinion of Brown and Cook.

The following is a copy of a letter from Richard Realf, Old Brown's Secretary of State, to the brother-in-law of Cook, who was executed for participating in the Brown raid:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 27th instant, addressed in care of the Senate Investigating Committee, is received, and I hasten to assure you of my sympathy and condolence with yourself and family in your recent sorrowful bereavement. You will, I am sure, pardon me for saying that in relation to your deceased brother, I cannot consent to adopt as my own the sentiments with which you appear to regard him. I cannot, that is, consent to call him unfortunate. Doubtless life is dear and liberty sweet, and to die by the executioner's hand is an ignominious doom; yet when in the lapse of time the deed for which John Edwin Cook incurred the extreme penalty of the law shall be seen in its true proportions, and calm analysis shall be substituted for loud-mouthed horror, and the motives which impelled to the act shall, as they will, determine the verdict upon it, the name and memory of your dead brother may become unto you a glorious inheritance forever. I take no shame unto myself in that I dissolved my connection with that mistaken and ill-fated enterprise; and yet, in justice to the solemn dead, I must confess that the spirit of benevolence, and self sacrifice, and high audacity of courage, upon which it rested, eclipse so surpassingly my careful prudence and politic caution, that though the result has confirmed the justice of my judicious fears, I cannot choose but do homage to their memories, as beings who, in all noble attributes of character, were infinitely above myself.

The fatal error of John Brown consisted in taking for granted the premises upon which his movement was predicated, and without the absolute correctness of which it could not possibly succeed. It was based on the mistaken supposition that the slaves themselves were anxiously awaiting an opportunity of striking for their freedom, and John Brown labored under an infatuation of intellectual obtuseness in attempting to execute his project before having thoroughly assured himself that he might rely upon their co-operation. He was swayed by other errors. He confounded his own inferences as to duty with duty itself, believing that the conclusions which bound his conscience were binding on the consciences of all other men, and he translated the sensitiveness of his heart and the suggestions of his idiosyncracies to be a command unto him from Heaven. These things impaired his reason, and prevented him either from thinking impartially or judging accurately and wisely.

But as he possessed that strange power which enables one man to inflict many with his views, he so psychologized his associates that, seeing only through his medium of vision, they consequently were unable to controvert his theories; therefore the movement went blindly on. For myself, too, it is certain that had I not been sent to New York, where, out of the reach of his great mesmeric influence I could in some sort master the questions involved, I should have been with the enterprise down to the bitter end. I should, indeed, have had no other choice. Had John Brown sent a man on an errand to Hades he must have started thither, for he was one of God's own commanders.

I knew your brother. We have been friends. Permit me to say of him that his faults were such as belong to a warm, impulsive, chivalrous nature. He was quick hearted, swift blooded, brave unto recklessness, generous unto prodigality. We have been together on the stump, in the solitude of the far prairies, in the social circle in the retirement of our own homes, and I never knew him other than that which I have stated. In the history of Kansas he bore an honorable record; and you must not, in your sorrow at the manner of his recent death, forget to consider the causes that led thereto, for so shall you be comforted and consoled by the reflection, that all the clamorous noise and passion which the insurrection has engendered, the sure and true interpretation it will receive from time to time is even now being rendered, and that, too, in the spirit which sooner or later causes ever the truth to come uppermost, and makes justice ever be done.

With much respect, yours truly,

RICHARD REALF.

R. CROWLEY, Esq., New York City.

The People ex rel Ballou vs the Auditor of Public Accounts.

[From the State Journal.]

The following are the principal points of a case that was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court of this State. Martin Ballou of Bureau, was plaintiff, and Auditor Dubois was defendant—the plaintiff having applied to the Court for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to pay him the salary which he claimed he was entitled to as Judge of the Twenty-Third Judicial Circuit.

It appears that the Legislature of 1857 passed an act creating the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, (consisting of the counties of Bureau, Putnam and Marshall,) and that at the first election which took place in said district, Martin Ballou was elected Judge. His principal opponent was Silas Ramsey, of Marshall county. Ballou held the office of Judge until 1859, and claims that he still holds it—but that question is the one that we are trying to get at.

The Legislature of 1859 abolished the act of 1857, and made a new Twenty-third Judicial District, (consisting of the counties of Woodford, Marshall and Putnam) and transferred Bureau county back to the Ninth Circuit. At the election which took place for Judge of the Circuit, composed of Woodford, Marshall and Putnam counties, Ramsey and Mark Bangs were the opposing candidates. Ramsey was again badly beaten on the 31st of last May. Judge Ballou, who had been legislated out of office sometime during the previous winter, applied to Auditor Dubois for the salary which he claimed was due him from the first of January. The Auditor was not disposed to pay him, and refused to admit his claim. The Judge accordingly applied for a mandamus, which was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

The Auditor will of course obey the mandate of the Court, and the tax-payers of Illinois will have to foot the bill.

We are informed that Judge Ballou obtained a writ of *quo warranto* from the Woodford Court some time ago, with a view to his re-instatement as Judge of the twenty-third circuit. The case was decided against him, but he appealed it to the Supreme Court. It will come up before the next Court at Ottawa.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday, as we are informed, that the Legislature has no right to deprive a man of an office to which he has been elected by the people.

It would seem that there has been altogether too much recklessness manifested by the Legislature in regard to the making and unmaking of judicial circuits, and we hope future General Assemblies will profit by the bad management of many of their predecessors.

Cargo of Human Bones.

A cargo of two hundred and thirty-seven tons of human bones lately arrived in England from Sevastopol, which are to be converted into manure! The British soldier may be cheered to think that it is sweet to die for his country, but one would think he would not be much comforted with the thought that his flesh may be given to the vultures, and his bones brought back to an English dunghill. Some of them, no doubt, however, both leave, and in the shape of bones come back to their country for their country's good. We should think that such Christian nations as England, France and Russia, might by treaty solemnly spare the bones of their soldiers.

☞ The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have unanimously recommended the change of the time for holding the National Convention to an earlier day.

Grain and Gold.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The British Government published last month complete returns of the imports of agricultural products, live stock, &c., into the kingdom for the nine months ending September 30, 1859. These returns present some curious figures for the consideration of American readers, especially for the men who raise wheat and corn, and who are told that they couldn't begin to supply either for the foreign market. Of wheat and flour, England imported, from all countries, what is equal to 6,361,254 brls in 1859, while in the same nine months of the year before she took 7,332,411 brls. Of this vast importation, the quantity she took from us in 1858 was a trifle over a hundredth part of the whole—say some 75,000 brls.; yet, in 1859, she took only one-fourth as much as she did in 1858; it is the effect of the low prices ruling here. But from Russia the import was a third greater than in 1858. From France, of wheat, it was one-half greater, while of flour the quantity was doubled. France, in fact, supplied England with more than a third of all the wheat she bought last year, and with nearly 90 per cent. of all the flour she imported. France had full crops, and being close at hand, poured her surplus into England, at prices with which countries more distant could not successfully compete.

The British import of Indian Corn has also largely diminished, though that of cotton has increased a half million of hundred weights. American Cloverseed has also been taken in much less quantity, and so through most of the long schedule. France, Russia, Prussia, with all the other German States, protect the labor of their citizens against the deluge of British goods which formerly stripped them of gold and kept them all poor; yet these countries pour into the British Islands an untold value of agricultural products. They are taken of necessity, because these islands cannot raise food enough to feed their population. England pays to foreign countries an average of $6,000,000 a month for food. To Europe, though close at hand, she pays in gold. To this country she pays in cloth and iron, which are brought here a distance of three thousand miles at our expense. Gold never reaches us in payment for food, unless forced here by the extremity of famine abroad. Yet, though paying for American food in trade, England takes infinitely less from us than from those countries which refuse trade and exact the gold. In fact, she takes nothing from us but what she can get nowhere else—cotton, rice, tobacco, and could she obtain these elsewhere, she would require all balances to be paid in gold, enormous as they would then become.

The men who raise wheat in Illinois and Minnesota forget that their grain must travel one to two thousand miles by railroad to reach the point of shipment, and three thousand more by water before reaching England, where it is met face to face by grain from France and Germany, which has traveled but a tenth of the distance from Minnesota. What a race of competition! And how is it possible for American agriculture to live under it? Four thousand miles to reach a market already glutted, when by simply changing their votes they could create a better one at their own doors! That they cannot live under such a condition of things, and thrive, is everywhere manifest. The coin of the country, which ought to be kept amongst us, is fast leaving us, while the grain, that we do not want, cannot be made to go. Every ounce of gold produced in California last year has been exported, and $30,000,000 more. We are importing at the same insane rate, and will need all the gold crop of the year to pay for what we buy, and another $30,000,000 beside. We gathered up and spread that sum last year; but will the stock in the nation bear another similar diminution without an explosion somewhere? The Government already reels and staggers under the weight of a general financial nightmare. It is running in debt at the rate of $30,000,000 a year, and is fast sinking to the pitiable level of the old Confederation—a Government of shin-plasters.

Slaveholding and Kidnapping in Iowa.

[From the Iowa City Republican.]

A case eliciting considerable interest, and involving the freedom of a couple of negro girls, is now in our Courts, and which has just come to our knowledge. From what we can learn of the complicated case, the facts are about as follows. About five years since, a Mr. J. L. Curtis came from Tennessee and settled in Pleasant Valley, in this county, bringing with him, to use a Southern phrase, two "likely" negro children, then of the ages of five and seven years. Upon his own application, Curtis was appointed "Guardian" over these unfortunate descendants of Ham. Everything moved along quietly until recently, when it began to be whispered about and generally believed that the girls were Slaves, and that the Guardianship of Curtis was only a ruse to hoodwink the unsuspecting Hawkeyes. Complaint was made by some of Curtis's neighbors that he was not performing his duty as such Guardian.

Some months since, Curtis left his farm in the Valley, and moved into this city. On Saturday last, the feeling on the subject getting up to fever heat, Curtis concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and that night between 11 and 12 o'clock, he vamosed the ranch, taking with him the cause of the disturbance, leaving word that he was going to Lancaster, Mo., to leave the "chattels" with some relatives said to be living in that convenient locality, until the question should be finally settled. Information was filed, and a warrant was issued by his Honor, Judge Miller, for kidnapping, under the provisions of the Code on the subject, and about [illegible] hours after Curtis' departure, officers were in pursuit. It is supposed however, that the Missouri line would protect him before he could be overtaken. These are the facts as we have them from persons friendly to Curtis.

If these girls have never been liberated, which is the general belief in this city—the outrage of having slaves held in this city and State contrary to the spirit of the law, and contrary to the feelings of every honorable instinct of the human heart, the fact should be ferreted out, and the violator of the law punished to the last extremity of the same. The belief here is also very general that the negresses have been or will be sold, and the money thus obtained for human flesh and immortal souls be pocketed. We have endeavored, as stated before, to state the case fairly, with no intention to do Mr. Curtis, or any one concerned, injustice.

A Negro Minstrel Sold into Slavery.

[From the Galveston (Texas) News, Jan. 19.]

An affidavit was yesterday made before Justice W. P. Griffiths, by Deputy-Sheriff Hudgins, that a free negro had come into this State, contrary to our laws, calling himself Joseph Vincent Suarez, and passing himself for a white man. Thereupon said Suarez was brought before Justice Griffiths, assisted by Justice Truehart, and upon examination by Drs. Friedeman and Banks, they stated on oath, as medical men, that said Suarez was a person of color, and had over one-eighth African blood. It being proven to the satisfaction of the Court that he was such a person of color as is prohibited by our laws from coming within the limits of the State, it was therefore ordered that the Sheriff take said Suarez in charge, and hire him for the term of six months to the highest bidder, at the Court House of the county, giving notice of the hiring by advertisements posted up at two or more public places in the county. The law says that the proceeds of the hire of a free person of color thus coming into our State, as proven in this case, shall be collected by the Sheriff, and, after deducting expenses, the remainder shall be paid over to said person of color, to enable him to leave the State, and that the Sheriff shall notify him to leave within thirty days. Should he fail to leave the State as required, the Sheriff is directed to arrest him again, to be hired again at public outcry for cash, for a term of five years, &c. It is proper to remark that this Suarez came to our city as a negro minstrel, and he has, therefore, the merit of passing himself off in his professional character for precisely what he is.

Professor Espy.

It is with sincere sorrow we announce the death of James P. Espy, usually denominated "The Storm King," who died at Cincinnati on the 26th inst. Professor Espy, though one of the least obtrusive and most divident men in the country, was nevertheless one of its great men, and deserves to be embalmed in its cherished memories as of those who have added to its fame throughout the world, and promoted its substantial interests at home.

Some thirty years ago Mr. Espy was an humble schoolmaster in this city. About that time he began to give gratuitous lectures before the Franklin Institute, of which he was an active member, on the "Theory of Storms." A few, and a very *few*, of those who heard the lectures, or who heard of them, believed his theory; while the great mass of our people, learned and ignorant, treated it with ridicule. For many years it was only the theme of ridicule through the country, by editors and legislators, and even men of science. At length, after traveling and lecturing several years in all the principal cities of the Union with little or no success, he went to Europe and made his "theories" known to the scientific men in that quarter of the world. There he was more successful, and particularly in France, where the highest scientific tribunal in the world pronounced in its favor. From this time forward, his theory commanded *respect*, if not confidence. The Government of the United States shortly after gave it its countenance; and, with the exception of a short interval, Mr. Espy has been connected with one of its departments, collecting *facts* to prove the soundness or test the correctness of his theory, which he has done beyond all cavil or doubt.

Mr. Espy was, moreover, a man of fine general literary and scientific attainments. His private life has been one of innocence and kindness; loving all mankind, he was in turn beloved by all, and leaves the world without an enemy—he never had one.

We trust that the Franklin Institute, or some other of our scientific institutions, will see that full justice is done to his memory. It is alike due to our city and State that one of our sons, every way so amiable and good in private life, and who has done such good service for the world, should not be allowed to go down to the grave "unhonored or unsung."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Origin of the Races.

This subject was discussed by Tom Corwin in his characteristically queer way, the other day. A Washington letter writer says:

The idea that Noah and his wife, remarkable, said Corwin, for their nautical experiments as well as for their achievements in reproduction, should have given birth to three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet, so strikingly unlike each other, was a staggering one to the Ohio politician. One son had a yellow skin and almond shaped eyes; another had a woolly head and a flat nose, and the third had a white skin and a high nose, and other peculiarities quite as striking. Corwin thought that so total a disregard of the laws ordinarily governing the descent of families, did not frequently happen in life. And the fact that the sons of Ham had once held their whiter brethren in bondage in Egypt for four hundred years, "until the Almighty repealed the Fugitive Slave Law," and set them free, was calculated, the speaker thought, to modify our views in regard to the desirableness and fitness of human bondage. With the Jews, at least, it would be found in regard to slavery, "that circumstances alter cases."

Destructive and Terrible Conflagration.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 27th.]

About half past three o'clock this morning the livery stable known as the Gaiety Stable, adjoining the Post Office, on Second street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire made rapid progress, and, before it could be checked, reduced the stable, the Post Office adjoining, and the whole known as Post Office Block, to a heap of ruins. A considerable amount of goods was saved from the stores burned, but still the loss is immense. Forty horses are reported to have been burned. We counted thirty-two carcasses charred and half consumed. It was rumored at one time that two men were killed by an explosion of chemicals in a drug store, but we have been unable to trace the rumor to any reliable source. There seems no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. When discovered by a man sleeping in the stable it had actually attacked the bed upon which he was lying, the pillow case being in a blaze. A bar keeper in Cordano's drinking saloon, was badly, though not dangerously, burned. He reports several men in the room from which he escaped badly singed. Whether all escaped or not is uncertain. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the fire department, though early on the ground, were unable to check them at all, and confined their efforts mainly to saving the surrounding property.

The stable building burned belonged to Stratton, McDavitt & Co., and was worth about $5,000—insured for $3,000 in the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Memphis. It was occupied by J. M. Woodward, whose loss is probably $12,000 to $15,000. He was insured $5,000 in the Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, and $5,000 in the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford—$10,000 in all. The fire is supposed to have originated in the hay in the back part of this stable.

The fire from the stable communicated to the Post Office building, owned by John Overton, and valued at $30,000; insured for $13,000—$9,000 in the Bluff City Insurance Company, of Memphis, and $9,000 in the Memphis Insurance Company. The Post Office fixtures and furniture was mainly burned—loss probably $3,000 to $4,000.

All, or nearly all, the letters, papers, and stamps in the office were saved.

Anthony Cordano's drinking saloon; estimated loss, $3,500—probably insured.

Goodyear & Co.'s drug store; loss heavy, probably $8,000—insured for $3,500 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Italian confectionary, fruit store, &c.; loss unknown—no insurance.

Fowlkes & Co., grocers, cotton factors, &c.; much of their stock was saved—insured for $5,000 in the Memphis Insurance Company.

There were about fifteen offices in the Post Office block, occupied mainly by lawyers and doctors, who mostly met with slight losses, but none so large as to require particularizing.

The insurance on the property destroyed amounts to about $41,000. The loss is probably about $65,000.

The Pemberton Machinery Worthless—Condition of the Wounded, &c.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday has the following:

"A large force of men are still at work on the ruins of the Pemberton Mill, under the direction of the officers of the company, overhauling and removing the mass of machinery and rubbish. A large part of the machinery is found to be worthless, except for sale as old iron, but what is of any value otherwise is saved. In hiring laborers upon the ruins, a preference has been given to those formerly employed in the mill, and quite a large number of these are now engaged on the work. It will take considerable time yet to clear away all the rubbish, such is the nature and magnitude of the work. The steam chimney and the main shafting, and the portion of wall between them, are still standing, and the chimney will no doubt remain a monument, pointing out the scene of the great calamity.

The Hospital at No. 10, Pemberton Corporation, in Lawrence, supported by a combination of the charity of the City of Lawrence, the owners of the Pemberton Mill, several benevolent gentlemen of Boston, is now doing the good work for which it was instituted. There are now twelve patients treated there, and several others will be removed to the Hospital next week. The wounded here, as well as those scattered at the places of residence over the city, are doing well. The Callahan girl, who refused amputation when it was absolutely necessary to save her life, has a chance to recover. Everything that can be done by those who control the operations of relief, is done to make the sufferers comfortable."

The *Traveler* learns "that the owners of the Pemberton Mill have made claim upon the Insurance Companies for the entire amount of the insurance, some $115,000, and have retained able legal counsel in case the claim is resisted."

A large amount of the risk on the mill is held by New York Companies. We understand that it is the intention of these companies to contest the claim of the mill-owners, on the ground that the property was not really destroyed by fire, but by the fall of the building. The fire occurred after that event.—*N. Y. Times.*

Minnesota Items.

[From the Minnesotian and Times, Jan. 28th.]

THE LE SUEUR COUNTY EMEUTE.—The county seat excitement in Le Sueur county, of which I wrote you, has had an end. The Board of Supervisors declared the office of both Register of Deeds and Treasurer vacant, and proceeded to fill the vacancies. The former incumbents refused to give up the books, and the Sheriff thereupon summoned his *posse* of about 250 men, who with rifles and revolvers in hand, proceeded to take them by force! The calling out of a *posse* by the Sheriff, is the most ridiculous thing on record, and every intelligent man in the county is not only ashamed of the affair, but of the Sheriff also. They declare he is a *coward*, as any one man of firmness, armed with the authority of the law, could have taken the books without difficulty. But the county seat is now at Cleveland.

THE FREE PRESS TO START AGAIN.—W. C. Dodge, Esq., of the St. Peter's *Free Press*, is about to start his paper again. J. K. Moore, his former partner, is also going to start a Republican paper, the first number of which will appear in about two weeks. The citizens, in view of his late loss by fire, have purchased and presented to Mr. Moore, the old "*Traverse des Sioux Reporter*" establishment, which was sold at Sheriff's sale last week. This is probably the most complete printing office in the State outside of St. Paul. So, you see, we are to be well supplied with Republican papers in St. Peter.

A WAGON RACE.—Two two-horse teams came running into St. Peter last Saturday, causing no little excitement. They were driven from Fort Ridgley, forty miles distant, in three hours, on a bet of $75.

Another New Light.

A new, brilliant, and very economical light has recently been tested on a large scale at the Crystal Palace, London. It is described as more powerful than the gas from coal, giving an intensity of brightness—with steadiness, continuity, and diffusiveness. In short, it is in every way practically available for the ordinary purposes of life. The new light is obtained by projecting a jet of oxygen and hydrogen, or oxygen and carburetted hydrogen vases combined, upon a surface of lime, and so regulating the supply and protecting the lime from crumbling away, as to insure with perfect continuity a maximum brilliancy of intensity. The power of illumination is immense, a single jet of medium size being equivalent to the light of four hundred wax candles of four to the pound. It is represented to be peculiarly adapted for coast lights, steamers, sailing vessels, railways, signals, bridges, wharves, churches, factories, public rooms, squares, large and important thoroughfares. For its portability, it is eminently adapted for military operations in the field, both in attack and defence of important positions, as well as the service of the sea generally. On the score of expense, the saving is very great. The lime light costs two cents an hour, coal gas eight cents, and oil thirty cents for the same amount of illumination. The experiment and effulgent display are described as surpassing the expectations even of the most sanguine visitors.

Dr. Hall on Hotel Living.

In the last number of his *Journal of Health* Dr. Hall says of the system of family hotel living:

When a wife or daughter has nothing to do, and the appetite is stimulated day after day by all the arts of "scientific cookery"—when the five o'clock dinner is universal, and when the stomach is "raving" for food in consequence of the almost entire abstinence since breakfast—a double work is thrown in upon it in its debilitated state, and keeps it "laboring" during the greater part of the night, making what ought to be the hours of peaceful rest absolutely hideous by terrible dreams, and the morning comes without the blessed renewal of strength which healthful sleep would have given, and this for weeks and months together. Verily, it is no wonder that the thoughtful physician should apply the epithet, "Thou fool," to any parent who would expose a family to such a life. And in the light of it we may gather that the most certain means of making life a failure, in toto, on the part of any newly-married couple, is to "go to boarding." Better a thousand times, socially, morally and physically, hire a two-roomed shanty, live on bread and potatoes, and do the housework without the aid of menials, and continue to do these things until means are accumulated to take a step higher.

An Experience of a Country Doctor.

The poor doctor is called from his bed on a stormy night with the stirring summons—"Doctor, want you to come right straight away off to Bank's. His child's dead." "Then why do you come?" "Do'no, a great deal. Think he wont get over it."

The doctor pushes on through the storm—meets with divers mishaps on the way, and at length arrives at the house of the poisoned patient. He finds it all closed—not a light to be seen. He knocks at the door, but no answer. He knocks furiously, and at last a night-cap appears at the chamber window, and a woman's voice squeaks out—"Who's there?" "The doctor, to be sure. You sent for him." "Oh, it's no matter, doctor. Ephraim is better. We got a little skeered, kinder. Gin him laud'num, and he slept kinder sound, but he's waked up now." "How much laudanum did he swallow?" "Only two drops. Taint hurt him none. Wonderful bad storm to-night."

The doctor turns away, buttoning up his overcoat under his throat, to seek his home again, and tries to whistle away mortification and anger, when the voice calls—"Doctor! Doctor!" "What do you want?" "You won't charge nothin' for the visit, will ye?"

The Voice of Virginia.

At the date of our last semi-weekly issue, the proceedings of Democratic meetings in thirty-five counties had been received. Of these thirty-five counties, twenty-one counties by resolution emphatically declared Henry A. Wise to be their first choice for the Presidency. One county declared R. M. T. Hunter to be its choice and thirteen counties expressed no opinion as to preference. We hope the remaining counties will promptly act, and as emphatically declare their preference. Let the people decide—and the Convention *register the decree*.—*Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 28.*

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—An ungrateful young rascal by the name of Sullivan, robbed his mother last Sunday, while she was at church, of all the money she had, amounting to some $300, and then made tracks for Galena. The old lady started Sunday afternoon after her "cruel, cruel boy," as she called him. While lamenting over her loss a neighbor volunteered to follow the young rascal and bring him back to his distressed mother.—*Dubuque Times.*

SOME TOBACCO.—There is on exhibition at the City Hotel, a stem or stalk of tobacco measuring some four feet in length. It was grown on the farm of James Chinnock, of Troy.—*Hudson (Wis.) N. Star.*

FIRE.—Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered to proceed from the house of J. W. T. Murray. The fire broke out in the cellar, and from the scarcity of water in the vicinity the building was wholly destroyed. A portion of the furniture was saved. We learn there was an insurance of $3,500 in the Ætna Company on the house, and $800 on the furniture.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.—We learn that one evening last week, a man by the name of Rufus Wheeler, residing in the town of Lima, in this county, attempting to fill a fluid lamp while burning, run the lamp over and ignited the fluid. The clothes of his wife, who was standing near, caught fire, and in the effort to save her, a child fourteen months old, in a distant part of the room, was forgotten and left alone, and as is supposed, ran to the table, as such a child naturally would, and inhaled the burning liquid, and died soon after. No marks of fire were visible about the child. The mother was not seriously injured, and the man not at all.—*Sheboygan (Wis.) Journal.*

REMOVED.—Mr. Charles Lyman, the Post Master at Lynxville, Crawford County, Wis., the man whose case the Prairie du Chien *Courier* said must be attended to voting the Republican ticket last fall, has been removed, though the testimony of the people interested went to show that he was a first rate Post Master. His successor, Mr. J. D. Reynolds, is of course a Democrat.—*Mineral Point (Wis.) Tribune.*

ROBBERY AT TUNNEL CITY.—Mr. B. Winship, of Tunnel City, Wis., (on the La Crosse R. R.) Treasurer of the town of Greenfield, was robbed of $164, a few days since. The money was taken from a trunk in his house.

SHIPMENTS FROM LINCOLN, LOGAN COUNTY, ILL., IN 1859.—The Lincoln *Herald* contains an article reviewing the business of the past year. The following is a summary of the value of the total shipments of the leading articles from that station during the year: Grains, $54,210.70; Stock, $92,160; Provisions, $1,997.31; Miscellaneous, $9,325.27; total, $157,913.78.

— The Sullivan *Democrat* says that there is a well near Coffee Post Office, in Clay County, Ind., which puzzles all the philosophers in those parts. When the wind is from the South there is eight feet of water in the well. When the wind is from the North the well goes dry. If this is true, it is a phenomenon of more than usual interest to philosophers.

—The Liberty (Ind.) *Herald* says that a school teacher in the eastern part of that (Union) county, was ducked by his scholars, on the 3d of last month, because he did not treat during the holidays. They insisted that he should or take a ducking. He refused, and they took him to a stream near by, cut a hole in the ice, and put him in and pulled him out about a dozen times. The teacher had them fined, and it cost each one of the young gentlemen $5. The teacher's name is Gard. There were eight boys concerned.

SPUNKY WOMAN.—On Friday evening Marshal Morgan arrested a young woman who was dressed in man's clothes. He took her to the calaboose, where she told the following story: "My name is Norval, and I am on my way to California, to see my father. My place of residence is near Bement Piatt county. I have been married, and have one child; but my husband was a worthless character, and I obtained a divorce from him some months ago. Getting tired of earning my living by washing, I determined a few days ago to start for California. I left my child with my mother, and intended to send for it as soon as I could raise money enough. If you had not arrested me I would probably have succeeded in my undertaking." Such was, in substance, the story told by the woman; and the Marshal, supposing that it might be true, sent her eastward on the Great Western Railroad on Friday night. She has energy enough, certainly.—*Springfield Journal.*

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER AT ST. PAUL, MINN.—A drunken, brutal Irishman, named William O'Neill, murdered his wife, Anne Murphy O'Neill, on Seventh street, St. Paul, on the night of the 26th ult. The manner in which the deed was committed is not positively known, but the appearance of the woman indicated that she came to her death by blows which had been inflicted upon various parts of her body. The husband is in jail. The family were living in the most abject and debasing poverty. Both the man and his wife were habitual drinkers, and are the parents of five children.

—The Western agent of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company at La Crosse passed up the river this week in search of a point at which to carry a line of telegraph across the Mississippi. He says the company has determined to build a line from La Crosse to St. Paul, the coming spring. From Trempeleau to La Crosse, he says a crossing with the wires is impracticable; we have not seen him since his return.—*St. Paul Times & Minnesotian.*

FATAL AFFRAY.—An altercation ensued between Mr. Green and a man named Schafer, in Cumberland County, one day last week, in which the former received some injury, which, we learn, have since proved fatal. The two men were gathering corn. In a dispute, Green struck at Schaffer with a whip stock, when the latter seized a corn knife, with which he struck Green on the side of the head, knocking him down. Green threw up his arm, and the knife struck it, severing the hand just at the wrist, so that it hung only by a portion of the skin. Green then attempted to run, pursued again by Schaffer, but who entirely desisted from further violence. Schaffer was arrested and is now in jail. Mr. Green bore the character, of a peaceable, quiet man.—*Charleston (Ill.) Union.*

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.—In 1859 Freeport shipped over the Galena Road 325,509 bushels of wheat; over the Racine Road, 45,293 bushels; over the Central (not including the wheat from Baileyville or any other station) 28,335 bushels, making a total of 398,935 bushels. Besides this she shipped 7,398 bbls flour, equivalent to 36,990 bushels of wheat—making a grand total of 435,925 bushels.

Rockford shipped 238,394 bushels, over Galena Road, 15,000 bushels over Kenosha (so says Andrews,) and 25,000 bbls flour, equivalent to 125,000 bushels wheat, making a total of 378,394.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal.*

NEW INVENTION—SORGHUM MILL.—Mr. F. Grandman, an intelligent German mechanic and farmer of Freeport, has just sent on to Washington a model of a Sorghum Cane Crusher, invented by himself, which surpasses anything we have seen by itself. It is so constructed as to combine four machines in one, and with only the ordinary horse power, run them all at once. It takes but two men to feed the four crushers, and the entire cost of the machine will be small.—*Ibid.*

☞ Most of our citizens will recollect that some four years ago, a grocery was kept by Robert R. Dunbar, a short distance north of the Princeton Depot, which was familiarly known by the cognomen of "Key North." Said establishment became offensive to certain individuals, by reason of the selling of spirituous liquors. One night they proceeded to the establishment, and demolished Dunbar's liquors and groceries. The deed was attributed to some ladies as being the principal actors, but so well was the secret kept that Dunbar could not ascertain the destroyers of the effects of "Key North." Last week, however, he resorted to law, and sued several persons before Joseph S. Williams, Justice of the Peace, for damages to the amount of $100, for the loss he suffered. The defendants were acquitted. Dunbar was beaten but not dismayed. He has sued before M. W. Bard, a justice in Walnut township, five other persons for the same act. They are Jane F. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dunbar.—*Bureau County Democrat.*

FIRE AT SUPERIOR.—A fire recently occurred at Superior, destroying the hotel building occupied by Mr. Kichill, Wunderlee's shoe shop, Meyer's tailor shop, and two adjoining tenements. Loss $10,000.

DEFAULTING RAILROADS.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has the following:

"There is a rumor abroad that the several Railroad Companies to whom our city has advanced its credit, in the shape of Municipal Bonds, to the amount of a million and more, intend to take care of themselves and leave the city to pay the bonds. If this be so, the Common Council should take prompt and decisive action in the premises, and apply, if need be, to the Legislature, for such aid or authority as they may require to compel the Railroad to keep faith with the City."

FARM MORTGAGORS MEETING.—A meeting of those who had given mortgages on their farms to aid in building the Racine & Mississippi Railroad was held at Springfield, Walworth county, on the 25th of January. After the meeting was organized, a League was formed, the object of which is to resist the payment of the mortgages which they had given for the purposes above named. Pliny M. Perkins, Esq., of Burlington, was chosen President of the League, and David Williams, of Springfield, was chosen Corresponding Secretary. David Williams was also chosen Agent to attend to the interests of the Mortgagors, and directed to visit Madison during the trial of the first suit involving the validity of Farm Mortgages, given to the Railroad Company, that shall come before the Supreme Court. James Baker of Spring Prairie was present, and in answer to a call, stated the action already had by the Leagues formed on other Railroads, and gave some instruction of farther action proposed. The meeting then adjourned to the 8th day of February next at one o'clock P. M., at Springfield.—*Racine (Wis.) Journal.*

—On Thursday evening, January 26th, a meeting of the citizens of Keokuk was held for the purpose of eliciting public feeling and prompting public action in reference to the speedy completion of the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad, from Carthage to Clayton, by which a direct communication may be secured to Keokuk, with all the important commercial points, East and South.

—About 700 hands are now at work on the line of the M. & M. Railroad, west of Iowa City. They work on Sunday also, and those who work on this day get double wages.

A RAILROAD ENGINEER CUT IN TWO.—A fatal accident occurred last evening about two miles from the city, by which a engineer in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, named Jas. Healy, met a horrible death. He had brought his train down from Port Huron during the afternoon, and, on the arrival of the Michigan Southern from Monroe at the junction three miles out, got on board, in company with his fireman, to ride into the city. After the train started he attempted to pass from the roof of the forward baggage car to the tender, with the intention of riding on the locomotive. While stooping to gain a foothold on the tender, the smoke from the locomotive lowered and enveloped him, and as it raised he was seen to fall between the car and tender. Word was immediately passed to the engineer, whose eyes were turned in a contrary direction, and the train was stopped as soon as possible.

He fell directly on the left rail, and the wheels of the entire train passed over his body just below the waist, cutting it in two, and mangling it in a terrible manner.

BUFFALO AND GREEN BAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—We learn from the Green Bay *Advocate* that the propellers Comet and Rocket, together with the steamer Michigan, are to run between Green Bay and Buffalo during the coming season of navigation.

—The Cerro Gordo (Iowa) *Press* is informed that some farmers have adopted the following means of cleaning seed wheat of oats and chess: They fasten upon a frame a long strip of flannel cloth (all wool the better,) and with one end considerably lower than the other, so that the wheat when turned upon it, will roll the entire length—the oats and chess adhere to the fur and wool, thus separating the one from the other.

FIRE AT BURLINGTON.—A fire occurred at Burlington, Iowa, on Monday night, destroying property to the value of $30,000.

EXECUTION OF ANNE BILANSKY.—We understand that Gov. Ramsey has issued his warrant to Sheriff Tullis for the execution of the sentence of the law on Mrs. Bilansky. The day appointed is Friday, the 23d of March. There is a bill now before the Legislature, prohibiting public executions, which will probably become a law before the day appointed for the execution of Mrs. Bilansky arrives. There is no doubt of her guilt. Her spirits have been buoyed up for a long time by the expectations of a new trial being granted, but since that has been taken away, she has been very much depressed, and is constantly weeping and bemoaning her sad fate.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

FIRE.—The new dwelling house of Mr. L. J. Russell, four miles from Lake City, Minn., on the W. Albany road, was burned to the ground on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, about 12 M. Mr. R. resided a mile from neighbors, and before help could arrive the building was a mass of ruins. His loss is from $800 to $900. No insurance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Ohio *Press* says that Judge John A. Corwin has recently united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Urbana.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article on Louis Napoleon, says:

Napoleon knows how to keep the world in *suspense* better than any living man in it besides. Just at the moment when all thought his policy decided, he cuts everything loose, and uncertain and quietly smokes his cigar and waits.

CAUSE OF BLUSHES—A LUCID DESCRIPTION.—A writer in the American *Medical Gazette* thus furnishes the reason why young ladies blush when spoken to about their lovers: "The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter, by reflex action through the brain and facial nerves, to the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches inosculate."

—The Maysville *Eagle* of the 28th says:

We learn from the *Express*, that on Wednesday last, Mr. James Hise, Constable, called on Mr. James S. Davis, of Lewis county, at the request of a number of citizens, to give up the Helper Books which he had in his possession; he refused at first, but finally agreed, by way of a compromise, to burn them, and accordingly did so, in the presence of Mr. Hise.

FROM THE SI-MIL-KA-MEEN MINES.—We have late news from the Si-mil-ka-meen mines, which is more encouraging than heretofore. It is confidently asserted that the mines are unquestionably rich so far as they have been prospected. At one point over three ounces have been taken out by a single miner and by pan washing in a day. It is also stated that several have worked out from ten to thirty dollars per day to the man. The weather was cold and the country covered with snow, at the last dates.—*Portland Oregonian.*

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☞ One from Samuel Lockard, ... Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.
☞ One from Eli Budd, of Athens, ... who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. G. Deane, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years' practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Shinn, of ... of a consumptive daughter ...
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusen, ... Ill., as the remedy for Lung cases.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better ... diseases than any other known ... as they have tried them all.
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BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,
Supporters,
AND SHOULDER BRACES.
GALE BROS., ...

BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.]
171......Randolph Street......171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ...
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders. ...

Spalding's Glue,
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DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
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124 Lake Street.
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NEW YEAR GIFTS

AT COST PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

NEWEST STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,

Rich Dress Silks,

FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, &c.

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FULL LENGTH

STEEL ENGRAVINGS

—OF—

WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!

Including a View of Mt. Vernon

The Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 24 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. [illegible] works of art—and especially in cheap, bland and gaudy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons that they are safe in ordering what they have not seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices, amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce them EQUALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions can be relied on:

The Editor of the New York Observer says:—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."

The New York Christian Advocate says:—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and the PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."

TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.

We will send, Post Paid, securely packed in rollers, EITHER ENGRAVING and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $3; BOTH ENGRAVINGS, and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $5. Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra of each engraving. The magazines are—

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THE KNICKERBOCKER,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE ATLANTIC,

BLACKWOOD,

By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazine, is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engraving is paid only by the difference between the wholesale, and the regular price of the Magazines.

Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO.,

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S. P. OLDERSHAW, 38 Lasalle Street, receives Subscriptions and delivers Engravings to subscribers in Chicago. Specimens can be seen at his store.

BACON'S

BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,

Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,

Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) [illegible] inches in diameter, and

Covert's Permutation Bank Lock

WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock

Wilders Fire Proof

SALAMANDER SAFES,

The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

197 South Water street.

DR. HALL'S

Balsam for the Lungs.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

I have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:

One from John Runyon, Wapello, Iowa, of his own son.

One from Samuel Lanman, Canden, Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.

One from Eli Budd, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.

One from Dr. A. G. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years practice.

One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.

One from M. M. Van Deusen, Springfield, Ill., as the remedy for Lung diseases.

One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better as [illegible] diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.

One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.

One from Harrier Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.

One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN D. PARK,

Proprietor, Dealer in PATENT MEDICINES, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles,

124....Lake Street....124

CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by all Druggists.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS

Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs; Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wool, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold. Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl, richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery. Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc.

J. D. PARK,

No. 124 Lake street.

FANCY GOODS AND Toilet Articles.

I am daily receiving, in connection with my general patent medicine business, fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Colognes, Pomades for the hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, dressing and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nails, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place.

JOHN D. PARK,

(Suc. to Bolles, Smith & Co.) 124 Lake street.

LADIES' SKATES!

LADIES' SKATES!

Boy's Sleds!!

Boy's Sleds!!

AND THE NEW

YANKEE CREEPERS,

TO PREVENT FALLING.

For Sale at

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No. 40 Clark Street,

BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

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ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,

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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and Furnishing Hotels, &c.

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Special Notices.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by

JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

Fretful, pallid, weak and thin

Was the mother's pet and pride,

"Something must be wrong within,"

The distracted parent cried.

"Worms" the doctor said, and gave

Jalap, calomel, gamboge,

But all things proved useless, save

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK,

124 Lake street.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswald (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK

124 Lake street.

Notice.—The undersigned, stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. R. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guaranties of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE, 136....CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE....136 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security. FRED. H. BOYDEN. JAMES W. BOYDEN.

GOUDY & WAITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 128 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM C. GOUDY. CHARLES S. WAITE.

JANSEN & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill. John A. Bross, U. S. Commissioner Northern District Ill. Notary Public of Cook Co. AD. D. JANSEN. JOHN A. BROSS.

EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 37 South Clark Street, Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every state in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

J. THORNE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 5 Portland Block, NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, St. Joseph, Mo. Attends the Courts of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway Counties. Refers by permission to Samuel & Allen, St. Louis; Child, Pratt & Co., St. Louis; Smyth, Gere & Co., St. Louis; Dudley, George & Tureman, Chicago; Abbott, John & Co., Philadelphia; Kilgore, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia; Russell, Majors & Waddell, Leavenworth City; Mooney, Cohn & Co., New York; Belo M. Hughes, Esq., St. Joseph.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at short notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 74 Dearborn street.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY, No. 45....State Street....No. 45. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all late Patterns. Five per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

34....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....34

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

New Publications.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS, To be had for Cash —AT— S. C. GRIGGS & CO.'S, 39 & 41 Lake Street.

MORPHY'S GAMES—A selection of the best games played by the distinguished Champion in Europe and America........Price, $1.25

EVERETT'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES—Vol. 3........Price, $2.50

THE STILL HOUR; Or, Communion with God—By Prof. Austen Phelps........Price, 38cts.

SEVEN YEARS—By Julia Kavanagh........Price, 50cts.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, as Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton. Vol. 5th........Price, $2.50

BAY TAR—By Mayne Reid........Price, 75cts.

EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES—By the Rev. James White. From the 2nd Edinburgh Edition........Price, $1.25

ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; Or, School Boy Days........Price, 75cts.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG THE BAPTISTS—By David Benedict, D. D., author of History of the Baptists........Price, $1.00

CRUSADES AND THE CRUSADERS—By John G. Edgar, Author of "Boyhood of Great Men"........Price, 75cts.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1860........Price, $1.00

WIFE'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS—By the Author of "Grace Hamilton's School Days"....Price, $1.00

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

Burch's Iron Block.

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, Vol. 8th.

Prices—Cloth, $3.00; Sheep, $3.50; Half Morocco, $4.00; Half Russia, $4.50.

Benton's Debates of Congress, Vol. 12th.

Prices—Cloth, $3.00; Sheep, $3.50; Half Morocco, $4.00; Half Calf, $4.50.

TERMS CASH, upon delivery of the Volumes.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake street.

FRESH SUPPLY OF The Tribune Almanac, AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1860.

It contains Astronomical Calculations and Calendars; Government of the United States; Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the U. S. to Foreign Courts; Senate of the United States; House of Representatives; Rates of Postages; Land for the Landless; The Foreign Slave Trade; Kansas; The late War in Italy; The Constitution of the United States; Treasury Estimates of Appropriations for 1860; Government of Europe; Election Returns of the various States; List of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Legislative Meetings, &c.; Popular Vote for President in 1848, 1852 and 1856. Price, 13 cents.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake street.

20,000 COPIES OF MR. BRADBURY'S Hymn and Tune Book FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Have already been called for.

BRADBURY'S ORIOLA,

Contains one-third more matter than any of his former books at the same price, and is really cheaper than any book before the public. 256 pages, 16mo. $4 per dozen.

"It is full of Gems."

Superintendents and all interested in Sabbath Schools should give it an early examination. It contains some 200 tunes, one-fourth of which were never before published, and over 300 choice hymns.

Sent by mail for 14 letter stamps.

ROOT & CADY,

95........Clark Street........95

CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S.—New Pianos just received, which we sell fully warranted at

$200.

ROOT & CADY.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wrought and Cast Iron Business, under the firm name of LETZ & CO., was dissolved on the second inst. by mutual consent. George F. Letz and John M. Johnston having purchased the interest of T. W. Wadsworth and Wm. H. Chenoweth, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

GEO. F. LETZ,
WM. H. CHENOWETH,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON,
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.

Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of LETZ & JOHNSTON, For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin street.

GEORGE F. LETZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

Chicago, January 2d, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. R. SHERMAN of the firm of STEARNS & Co., has this day become associated with the firm of Miles, & Wright, Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. The new firm will be known as Miles, Wright & Sherman.

J. H. MILES,
A. M. WRIGHT,
R. SHERMAN.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kriegh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. KRIEGH,
E. D. TAYLOR.

Chicago, Jan. 3d, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN P. BABCOCK.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co. for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 114 and 116 South Water street.

HENRY W. HINSDALE,
SYLVESTER SIBLEY.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.

We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney. H. W. HINSDALE & CO.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

Educational.

WRITING DEPARTMENT OF Bryant, Bell & Stratton's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

To accommodate the large and increasing patronage of this Department, separate and commodious parlors have been appropriated to its exclusive use. The famous SPENCERIAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, As taught by its veteran author, P. R. Spencer, and Prof. P. R. Spencer, Jr., is our STANDARD, and its excellence commands the general acknowledgement that as a means of instruction in the art of writing it has no equal. Ladies and gentlemen may enter at any time and receive instruction from experienced and accomplished teachers.

TERMS.

$3.00 for 22 lessons........2 lessons per day.
$5.00 for 1 month........2 lessons per day.
$10.00 for 3 months........2 lessons per day.

Students in Commercial Department entitled to receive instruction in Penmanship without extra charge.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR, FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

ASHCROFT'S PATENT.

SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.

Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order.

Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. Office—83 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

CARD.—It having come to our knowledge that Shirts of inferior make have been offered for sale at retail in Chicago as GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, which were not made at our factory, thus doing ourselves and those parties who sell our Shirts a great injury. We beg, therefore to state that all Shirts made at the GOLDEN HILL SHIRT MANUFACTORY bear on the back of the yoke our trade mark for this article, viz:—

GOLDEN HILL C.B.H. 1857 CURVED YOKE

Any infringement of which will be rigidly prosecuted. We would also state that every Shirt made at the above manufactory, and bearing our stamp, is guaranteed thoroughly and neatly made.

BURWELL & WYANT, 8 Tremont Block, are our only agents. C. B. HATCH & CO.

Press & Tribune.

A CHILD'S SMILE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF JOHN HALIFAX.

"For I say unto you, that in Heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven."

A child's smile—nothing more;
Quiet, and soft, and grave, and seldom seen;
Like summer lightning o'er,
Leaving the little face again serene.

I think, boy well-beloved,
Thine angel, who did grieve to see how far
Thy childhood is removed
From sports that dear to other children are,

On this pale cheek has thrown
The brightness of his countenance, and made
A beauty like his own,
That while we see it, we are half afraid,

And marvel will it stay?
Or, long ere manhood, will that angel fair,
Departing some sad day
Steal the child-smile and leave the shadow care?

Nay, fear not. As is given
Unto this child the father watching o'er,
His angel up in heaven
Beholds our Father's Face for evermore.

And he will help him bear
His burthen, as his father helps him now;
So he may come to wear
That happy child-smile on an old man's brow.

WOULD YOU?

Baby crowing on your knee,
While you sing some little ditty,
Pull your hair or thump your "e,"
Would you think it wasn't pretty?
Tell me, could you?
If you owned "the baby," would you?

Wife, with her arms about your neck,
Says you look just like the baby!
Wants some cash to make a "spec."
Ah, you would refuse her—may be—
Could you? should you?
If you owned "the woman" would you?

Little labor, little strife,
Little care and little cot,
Would you sigh for single life?
Would you murmur at your lot?
Tell me, would you?
If you owned "the cottage" would you?

Health and little children fair,
Wife to meet you at the door,
Fond hearts throbbing for you there;
Tell me, would you ask for more?
Should you? could you?
If you owned "the ready," would you?

Extraordinary Mirage.

Galignani's (Paris) Messenger extracts the following extraordinary instance of mirage at sea from Lieut. Julien's "Courants et Revolutions de l'Atmosphere et de la Mer," giving as nearly as possible the author's own graphic description of the phenomenon:

"After a violent hurricane, which occurred on the 16th of December, 1856, off the Island of Reunion, we found ourselves," says he, "separated from the French corvette Le Berceau, which could not, however, be far off. We were enabled by the aid of jury masts, to reach in the course of a few days the Island of Ste. Marie of Madagascar, which was the place of rendezvous. It was in vain we searched the horizon, sounded the creeks and explored all the sinuosities of the coast—we could find no trace of our unfortunate companions. A month of cruel anxiety had thus elapsed, when the man at the masthead called out—'a wreck to the westward, drifting toward the land.' It was no dream; the sun was shining brilliantly, the sky was clear and pure; the warm air vibrated in the horizon. All our telescopes turned in that direction confirmed the truth of that first announcement. But our emotions were raised to the very highest pitch when, instead of a dismasted vessel, we descried a raft laden with men and towed by boats, on which were seen fluttering signals of distress. The figures were clearly and sharply defined—outlines all distinct.

For several hours on board of our frigate the captain, officers and sailors, all of us, under the influence of a feverish hallucination, could follow with our own eyes the details of this indescribable scene. Admiral Desfosses, who was in command of the India station at the time, hastily ordered out the first steamer that happened to be at hand, in order to hasten to the rescue of those living fragments that the ocean seemed willing to restore us from the bottom of its abysses. The day began to decline; night, as it does under the tropics, was already approaching without a twilight, when the Archimide arrived near the object of its mission. She stopped in the midst of floating spars, and sent out her boats. All around them were still seen men in motion lifting up their hands to Heaven, and a subdued and confused hum of many voices was heard to mingle with the splash of the oars. A few seconds more and we should be embracing our brethren rescued from certain death. But, alas! what an illusion! Our boat got entangled among the thick branches of large trees torn from the neighboring coast, and drawn with their leaves into the counter-currents directed towards the north. Thus vanished this strange vision—thus disappeared the last hope which a deceitful mirage had, so to say, evoked from the depths of the ocean."

A Specimen of an African Ruler.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Badagry, West Africa, under date of September 27, gives the following characteristics of an influential gentleman of Africa:

Dahomey is governed probably by the most tyrannical monarch in the whole world. His word is law, and whoever thwarts him loses his head without the least ceremony; but I must say it is by far the best governed country I have seen in Africa. He is King of the most powerful and warlike people on this continent, and is continually engaged in hostilities against the smaller and weaker tribes to obtain prisoners, many of whom are sold as slaves, and large numbers are offered as sacrifices upon the death of any favorite of his Majesty. While I was at Whydah, he offered up 360 victims at the funeral ceremonies of one of his chiefs. At the death of King Guzo, who died last November, 800 captives were killed, besides 200 of his favorite wives. Since then, the number of victims killed by this bloodthirsty wretch for his father, is 2,400. Previous to my going to Whydah, the King had sent his messengers with his cane, commanding all people, both black and white, who were trading in his country, to appear at Dahomey, to attend the grand custom in honor of the late King, his father. As I was not in Whydah at the time, the message was sent to me, saying that he had been successful in his expeditions, and had taken three thousand prisoners, whose blood would be used to wash the graves of his ancestors. Whenever the King's name is mentioned, all within hearing fall down and kiss the earth and cover themselves with dust. They would not deliver the message to me until I stood up and took off my hat. You have to take the cane in your hand during the delivery of the message, when you are supposed to be in direct communication with the King, the messengers all the time are prostrate on the ground. Three men are always sent, one to watch the others and see that the message is given as received. This is always the case when any message is sent to the next world, to see that the way is not lost.

"The present King's title is Reernee Reernee, which means the lion, at whose name both man and beast flee. About three months ago the fetish told the King that the people of a certain village, were the means of the late King's death. He consequently attacked them and killed every soul—six hundred in number—not sparing one. So much for this wholesale butchery.

How do they all Die?

An English journal says:—"Is there anybody above an idiot, who has not, at some time or other, thought, with a strange internal thrill, while contemplating a crowd, "How will all these people die?" The thought comes when the Queen is opening Parliament amidst the most gorgeous assemblage that this country can show. It comes in the midst of the village fair, when the drums and trumpets, and the shouts of the showmen, and the great laughs of the rustics are the loudest. It comes when, in war time, the troops march forth through thronged streets, and climb into the transports on the crowded sea. It comes when, in time of peace, the first sod of a great railway is turned, or the first stone laid of a building which will be a benefit to successive generations for a thousand years. We know how something very like it occurred to the poet Gray and to Mrs. Hemans, at evening prayer in a girl's school; and few of us can have been present at any celebration in any one of our public schools without being visited by that speculation—"In seventy, or, say eighty years from this day, every individual of this great crowd will be dead." One would like to know how each one will die; by accident on land, some of them, no doubt; by a gun going off in getting through a hedge—their own gun or some comrade's who will never be happy again; some by drowning, in bathing at home, or by foundering at sea; some by fire, in the dressing-room, or in the ship, or in their beds; one or two by suicide in disease of brain or agony of mind; some of the youths, years hence, by apoplexy brought on by intemperance of one kind or another; some of the young women in the most pathetic possible moment—no there for an hour or a day, but prevented from rallying by previous violations the laws of nature; some few, very few, from mere old age, when they will remember this day, but not anything of a then recent date; a large proportion from the ordinary diseases affecting the three great departments of the head; more from the various diseases of the abdomen, and most from those of the chest. The deaths in the street from brain seizure are a common item of news in the papers. We need but refer to liver complaints, cholera, the gout of the olden time, still surviving, and the miserable stomach complaints of our own day. But all this last class together will not carry off so many as consumption, if we are to judge the next half century by the past. Within fifteen or twenty years, a large proportion of the young people who to-day look so full of life and spirits, will have died of the slow strangulation and tormenting fever of consumption.

Rebuked for the Snake.

The San Andreas Independent tells the following anecdote of Col. J., (Col. James, we suspect) a San Francisco lawyer, who, during the late campaign, put up for the night at a hotel in one of the northern counties. The Colonel "went in" to a little game of poker (now we're certain) and "went through," and soon crept off to bed. Soon after, a brawny specimen of Pikes, dressed in "jeans" and wolf-skin cap, arrived in search of legal advice. He was taken immediately to the Colonel's room, where, after wolf-skin had shaken the legal gentleman into consciousness, the following conversation occurred:

"Are you Squire J——?"

"Yes, what do you want, old boy?"

"Well, Squire, recken I shall hev ter get a feller o'your sort fur tur plead a lawsuit."

"What's it about, my good man?"

"'Bout a hoss."

Here the Colonel was all attention and courtesy. He raised himself on his elbows and put his ear close to the client's lips. Here, he at once concluded, was a chance to get even on the night's losses at poker—a $300, perhaps a $600 horse in dispute, and bright visions of a $100 fee flitted rapidly across his mind.

"State all the circumstances if you please, my kind friend."

"Well," said old wolf-skin, "you see as I borry'd this 'ere hoss uv a feller named Flipkins, what keeps a chicken ranch on Poverty Slide, (the Colonel drew his head in six inches) an' arter I'd rid the sway-backed, moon-eyed old critter tell night, (here down went the elbows) I kerried the wind-sucker outen the yard (the Colonel's head struck the pillow) an' staked his spavin'd bones on a hill 'mong the tall grass, to give his hide-bound carcass a chance for good provender. (The Colonel waived his hand impatiently, but the old wolf went on.) Wall, a rattle-snake bit 'im on the glandered snout, an' now the tarnal critter's got the big-head, an' old Flipkins wants me ter pay damages. Yu've hearn the case Squire."

"What's the damages?" roared the Colonel.

"F-i-v-e dollars!"

His head suddenly popped under the cover, and the now raving Colonel shouted—"take yourself out of this, I'm retained for the snake!"

Colors of Flowers Promoted by Charcoal.

A French amateur, in The Paris Horticultural Review, states: "About a year ago, I made a bargain for a rose-bush of magnificent growth and full of buds. I waited for them to bloom, and I expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praise bestowed upon it by the vendor. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a middling multiflora stale-colored enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal, as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth (in the pot in which my rosebush was) about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. Some days after, I was astonished to see the roses which bloomed of as fine a lively rose color as I could wish. I determined to repeat the experiment; and, therefore, when the rose-bush had done flowering, I took off the charcoal, and put fresh earth on the pot. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently to see the result of this experiment. When it did bloom, the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored; but by applying the charcoal as before, they soon resumed their rosy-red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and violet flowers were equally sensible to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints. The violets (color?) became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from seed. Yellow flowers are, as I have proved, insensible to the influence of the charcoal."

Rings of Saturn.

Prof. Lovering, in his astronomical lectures before Lowell Institute, gives the following account of the important discoveries and investigation of the rings of Saturn, by American astronomers:

Between 1847 and 1856, the rings of Saturn were a subject of special consideration with the astronomers of the Cambridge Observatory. On the night of the 11th of November, 1850, Mr. G. P. Bond noticed the fleeing up of light inside of the inner edge of the inner ring, and above and below the ring a dark band, which he thought was the shadow of the ring. Further observation by himself and C. W. Tuttle, led to the suggestion by the latter, that these phenomena were owing to the existence of an interior dusky ring, and that theory was confirmed by subsequent observation. This ring occupies about one-third of the distance between the planet and the ring formerly considered the interior. With some it is a question whether this is not divided into two rings. These rings have a different appearance when seen from different points.

It has been a question of what these rings have been composed, and how they are sustained. Formerly it was believed they were a solid mass, but in 1851, Mr. George P. Bond advanced the theory that they were composed of a liquid substance. This hypothesis explains the different forms of the rings, at different times, and is strengthened by the demonstrations of Prof. Pierce, that the rings cannot be solid. They are supposed to be kept in their place by the attraction of the satelites. Saturn has rings, because it alone of the planets, has a sufficient number of satelites to keep the rings in their places.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., On the 1st day of January, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400 000 00
SURPLUS	183,825 91

THE INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, and in Bank		$87,379 92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	$4,131 3[illegible]	$121,511 20
Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered		6,500 00
Am't loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate	$36,300	
Am't loaned on pledge of Bank Stock	46,100	
Am't loaned otherwise secured	1,000	
		84,000 00

Shares	Stock	Par Val.	Mk't V.
50	Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$5,000	$6,100
200	Am'n Ex. Bank	20,000	19,800
200	Metropol'n	20,000	22,400
200	B'k of Commerce	20,000	20,000
400	Man's & Mer'ts	20,0 0	20,000
150	Continental	15,000	15,450
200	Mechanics	10,000	19,413
200	Phenix	10,000	11,000
200	Merchants' Ex'ge	10 000	9,800
100	Merchants'	5,000	5,000
100	Ocean	5,000	4,600
200	Farmers & Mech. Hartford	20,000	24,800
200	City	20,000	23,400
200	Ætna	20,000	21,700
200	Merch's & Man's	20,000	24,300
200	Me cantile	20,000	21,300
200	Phœnix	20,0 0	19,000
125	State	12,500	13 125
50	Hartford	5,000	5,800
50	C nn. River	5,000	5,000
4	Hartford Co.	500	500
100	Citizens Waterbury	10,000	11,100
38	Waterbury	1,900	2,109
4	Stafford Stafford	400	412
100	Holyoke Water P'r Co's stock	10,000	10,200
10	New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
10	Hartford City Bonds	10 000	10,600
10	Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
	Accumulated interest on investments		5,471

Total Assets........$582,825 91

Total Liabilities........$40,704 53.

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Building,

Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

Insurance.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Accumulated Fund—$1,707,133.24.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Secretary.

E. K. WILLARD,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Office No. 2 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company:

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

[illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

$1,707,133 24

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of Thirty per cent, on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, and which were issued twelve months prior to January 1st, 1860, and are of cash. Interest is paid [illegible] dividends payable on or after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

[signed] MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

Losses paid by the New York Life Insurance Company in the year 1859:

Charles S. Coleman, Troy, N. Y. ... [illegible list of names and amounts]

$241,500

The total losses by death are Two Hundred and Forty-Two Thousand and Forty-Five Dollars and Sixty-Five Cents ($242,045 65.)

Application for Agencies in the country can be made to the undersigned. E. K. WILLARD, Gen'l Agent for the Northwest.

STATEMENT OF THE Condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

On the first day of January, A. D. 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of ILLINOIS, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

The Capital of the said Company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1860	415,815 85
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$1,415,815 85

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash in Continental Bank, N. Y.	$49,707 54
Amount in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, (balance,)	25,565 51
Amount of Unincumbered Real Estate, No. 4 Wall street	67,009 00
Amount of United States Treasury Notes, market value	108,341 20
Amount of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	16,320 00
Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	9,550 00
Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	9,200 00
Amount of Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	10,250 00
Amount of Bank Stocks, value	83,525 00
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $1,000,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, rate of interest, 7 per cent.	503,600 00
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged $251,628	186,690 00
Amount of Due for Premiums on Policies issued at Office	3,867 79
Amount of Bills receivable for premiums on Inland Navigation risks, &c.	11,064 41
Interest actually due and unpaid	4,955 13
	$1,453,596 28

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None.
Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	17,658 33
Amount of Losses reported, on which no action has been taken	15,422 13
Amount of Claims for Losses resisted by the Company	9,200 00
Amount of Dividends declared and due and unpaid	None.
Amount of Dividend either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due	None.
Amount of Money borrowed	None.
Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	None.
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$42,280 46

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $30,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

No part of its Capital or earnings is deposited in any other State as security therein.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanies this Statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed) CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.

(Signed) J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

[L. S.] Subscribed and sworn before me, this 11th day of January A. D. 1860. Witness my hand and official seal.

(Signed) BENJAMIN RANKIN, Notary Public.

(Original.)

CERTIFICATE TO EXPIRE ON THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 21, 1860.

Whereas, The Home Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereof, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Willmarth of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorized him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Willmarth is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 21st day of January A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL	$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	2,194,100 02

[illegible]

Claims unadjusted and not due........$179,397 6[illegible]

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.

C. B. DUPEE'S

Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams

Are now ready and for sale by all First class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine unless Branded. Office 51 State-st. C. B. DUPEE.

T. L. MILLER,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Office No. 150 South Water street.

Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus

$990,000 00.

Conway Fire Ins. Co.,

Capital and Surplus

$255,313 00.

Hampden Fire Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus

$222,761 00.

Montauk Fire Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus

$191,130 00.

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus

$264,381 70.

Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus

$900,000 00.

T. L. MILLER, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets July 1, 1859........

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. [illegible] Organized under the General Banking Law. [illegible]

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, Iowa. Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth; Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; G. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nisbet, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 78 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and [illegible] Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and all parts of Europe.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin. [illegible] Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash. Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, at current exchange rates. Established in January, 1856. References—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York.

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Burlington, Iowa. Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co., F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co. JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA, HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange. All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention. Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago. [illegible] F. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Collections promptly attended to. The proceeds of all Stock or Bond sales sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. E. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake Street, CHICAGO. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN G. ANTLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois. Drafts on [illegible] REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Wells Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Hooker, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. JOHN WEARE. S. C. CARPENTER. [illegible] Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Spec. Deposits. Liberal accommodations made to the Depositors. Independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private Securities. State, County, City, or Railroad loans negotiated abroad.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX. SILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, No. 2 Broad Street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank Notes, and Exchange. Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents. Twenty eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends. Refers by permission to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO........ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department.

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on deposits will only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum; but no interest will be allowed on deposits of this description if the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have such arrangements as will render us enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stocks. Loans negotiated. We are in such a situation as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel justified in offering to the public that all foreign business transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we will negotiate, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to reputable Western importers. Collections of Rents, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, as a with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN....OTTO GELPCKE....ALEX'S SILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Stoves.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 210 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture, there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. The "Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by H. W. LANDRETH, 210 State street.

PORTABLE FURNACE —AND— HEATER, WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.

One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at

No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,

For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at

201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips,

FOR SALE AT

NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.

Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! —AT— ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71........LAKE STREET........71

Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash

COOK STOVES of various patterns,

PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.

OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.

BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.

RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also the famous Hard Coal Burner

RADIATOR.

Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware, Housekeeping Goods in General.

Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place

71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71

JAS. T. ALLEN........JAS. P. DALTON.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by [illegible] Agents, at [illegible] Lake street. Also, [illegible] Hardware and Tin Ware.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY New York and Galway Line. The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Campbell, Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Feb. 24, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. [illegible]

For passage tickets, or drafts on any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street.

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE—

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent tip, and for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips. [illegible] Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock

A Complete and Full Assortment

OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly.

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.

JEWETT & BUTER,

16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Invite the country Trade to the following:

[illegible]

Tin Plate, Copper, Bottoms, Block and Bar Tin, Brass and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment.

DRY GOODS.

Cooley, Farwell & Co.

Wabash Avenue,

HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Goods,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Goods for Men's Wear.

81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83

Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of

Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,

TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. An examination of our stock is solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

No. 46 Lake Street,

HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

And would invite the special attention of buyers to their

CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,

Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,

Of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

BOOTS & SHOES.

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Palma Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH or approved paying trade as Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,

153 South Water St. 153

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.

We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
50 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
200 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
49 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
125 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A1 do
124 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
575 do M. R. do
98 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,

For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO., 153 South Water Street.

Bags.

BAGS - BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE,

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers. Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description

furnished on short notice,

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

[illegible] South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—cotton, quarters, eighths—printed to order of [illegible] GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. [illegible]

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. [illegible] Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—

SHARPS AND COLTS RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, &c., a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel Guns, [illegible] at [illegible] E. NAYON & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., and Elizabeth B., his wife, did on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1858, [illegible]

[illegible]

PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.

COOKE & JACKSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public notice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, the Trustee named in a certain Deed of Trust executed by [illegible] dated the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1858, will, default having been made in the payment of a promissory note in said deed specified, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, [illegible]

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee.

Chicago, January 21, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] vs. Robert Gillespie.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Robert Gillespie that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1860, at the suit of [illegible] against the estate of the said Robert Gillespie, for the sum of fourteen hundred and forty six dollars and [illegible] directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Robert Gillespie shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. Robert Excell and William James vs. Alexander H. Wallis. Petition for a Mechanic's Lien.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery, [illegible] of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described parcel or tract of land, situate in the Town of Maine, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit:

[illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1860.

CONSTABLE SALE—By virtue of two certain warrants issued against Maurice Crean by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, for Water Assessment Tax, levied on [illegible] street, [illegible] I have levied on the said goods, and shall sell the said building on Thursday, the ninth day of February, at three o'clock P. M., for the amount of said Warrants and costs and expenses accruing the same, unless it be paid on or before the day of sale.

G. W. VANDERCOOK, Constable.

Chicago, January 27, 1860.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.

The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury Street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:

ERIE COAL, Large Egg.
ORMSBY COAL, Small Egg.
MOUNT CARBON COAL, And Range Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL, LACKAWANA COAL
BLOSSBURG COAL.

Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.

RENO & LITTLE.

COAL—COAL—WE HAVE now on hand a large Stock of the best quality of Eastern Coal, (Anthracite and Bituminous) consisting of the following kinds; all of which we offer to the public at the lowest market prices:

LEHIGH, Foundry, BRIAR HILL and ERIE,
LEHIGH, Egg, MAHONING RIDGE,
SCRANTON, Egg & Range, CHIPPEWA,
LACKAWANA, do NEW CASTLE,
BLOSSBURG.

All our coal is carefully screened before delivery, and prompt attention given to all orders.

PRICE, MORRIS & CO.

Office and Yards at 144 North Water street, and 125 Canal street.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL for $3.50 PER TON. This Coal is the cheapest and best for Offices, for Hotels, for Stores, for Dwellings, and for Manufacturing purposes.

It is received daily from the MINES, and carefully screened, and delivered in [illegible] under sheds.

We have also the best qualities of

LEHIGH, BRIAR HILL,
LACKAWANA, ERIE,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
BLOSSBURGH.

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL.

Corner Market and Randolph streets, Premises American Trans'n Co.

COAL! COAL!—I have a large stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates.

LEHIGH, BRIER HILL,
LACKAWANA, ORMSBY,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
SHAMOKIN, BLOSSBURG.

I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing my Coal, and am enabled to deliver it DRY and CLEAN.

To consumers who have not room to store their coal this is a great consideration.

Orders received and promptly executed at my Yards, No. 45 North Wells street and foot of North Market street.

A. B. MEEKER.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL

STATIONERS,

NO. 122........LAKE STREET........NO. 122

Have a large and complete stock of

WRITING PAPERS,

WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,

PASS & MEM. BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES,

And Every Variety of

Office Stationery.

Orders for

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

Such as Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Checks, &c., executed promptly.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and repaired. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 155 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark st.) Post Office Box 3834.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices

By J. F. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,

No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216

Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."

Cash paid for Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

THE METALIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Conical Volute Steel Car Springs.

With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invite the attention of Railroad Managers, Car and Engine builders, and others interested in Railroad Machinery to their Conical, Volute Springs, and the improvements in their application.

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

CHAS. D. GIBSON, Treasurer. C. PALMER, President. E. YORK, Secretary.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

Have all sizes on hand.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to me all his property, notes, accounts and evidences of debt, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of

CARTER & CABERRY,

Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois.—All persons having claims of said firm are required to present their claims to me for adjustment within thirty days from this date, No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, or at the office of Cooke & Jameson, our Attorneys, 28 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] Assignees.

Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860.

LELAND & MIXER—

251 South Water Street,

Have just taken from smoke house a new lot of their

PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS.

On which they obtained the "First Premium" at the recent United States Fair, and would respectfully call attention to them.

A full supply will be kept for sale during the season.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrus Clark and Catharine, his wife, did on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1856, execute and deliver to [illegible]

[illegible]

C. A. HUTCHINSON, Attorney for Receiver.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. George Smith and Elisha W. Willard vs. Samuel B. Pomeroy, [illegible] Horace M. Burch and Eliza F. Burch, Executors of Thomas Burch, deceased.—Bill to foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the seventh (7th) day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, [illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated Chicago, January 18, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Robert Stewart vs. James Cuddy—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, I, J. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1860, [illegible]

J. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, January 14th, 1860.

WHEREAS, CHARLES G. E. Prussing, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did heretofore make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Charles W. Kriegh, [illegible] which said deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County of Cook, in Book 123 of Deeds, at Page 256, whereby said Prussing conveyed to the undersigned [illegible] to secure the payment of certain Promissory Notes, bearing even date with said Deed [illegible]

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes, [illegible]

C. W. KRIEGH, Trustee.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1860.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 11th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

C. W. KRIEGH, Trustee.

MASTER SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Wilde, Joseph Wilde, [illegible] Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

[illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, January 14th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—January Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] vs. Allen C. [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MATHER, TAFT & [illegible], Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. [illegible] vs. Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow.—Attachment.

[illegible]

Now, unless you, the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February next, 1860, special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be taken as by default and entered against you according to the prayer of said writ.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

E. G. ASAY, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note bearing date January 1st, 1857, made by Benjamin F. Harriet and Maria Harriet for [illegible] eighty two dollars and thirty cents ($482.30), payable to the order of Isaac Shelby, Jr., three years after date, which note was secured by a mortgage [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated Chicago, January 13th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Merrell and Marlett Merrell, his wife, and Harvey A. Davison and Julia W. Davison, his wife, did, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, execute and deliver to [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible], Assignee of Mortgage.

Chicago, October [illegible], 1859.

The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same hour and place on Friday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1860. WILLIAM [illegible], Assignee of Mortgage.

[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible]

[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County.—Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

Unmitigated dullness has got entire possession of the money market. To such an extent has this "leading fact" become "fixed," that most of our prominent Cashiers and bank managers, with the President and several members of the Board of Trade, have organized a daily noon meeting on skates below Rush street bridge, where for the last few days the thin ice has afforded ample opportunity for this healthy and exhilarating exercise. A sensible and very capital meeting is that, and its influence upon the financial affairs of the city must be lasting and effective. All that is wanting to render this meeting every thing that could be desired, is a bevy of ladies shod in shining steel, and it cannot be doubted that our financiers have the ability to supply that very noticeable deficiency. It is to be hoped the ladies will "enrich" our bankers by their presence, while they promote their own health, and "insure" fine rosy cheeks by this innocent and delightful sport. If this paragraph is voted out of the circle of financial literature, our apology is that our bankers themselves have got out on the ice, and from necessity our editorial followed them there.

Quotations remain in all respects the same as yesterday. Exchange is steady at 2½ premium for currency. Gold 2¼@2½. Buying rates ¼@1 below these figures.

CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* and the *Commercial* both report the money market easier. The tendency of exchange is to lower rates.

NEW YORK.

In New York money is more abundant. Call loans are readily obtained at 5@6 per cent and the supply of first-class paper is decreasing. The last weekly bank statement shows the following figures:

Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R. R.		[illegible]	[illegible]				
B. & Quincy R. R.		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Out. M's. bs.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]			[illegible]			
C. A. & St. Louis	[illegible]		[illegible]				
Total	819	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		17600

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 1,671, and the market for both kinds were buoyant and somewhat excited. Dressed Hogs were in active demand at an advance of fully 10c on yesterday's prices—sales being made at a range of $6.25@6.75. Hogs averaging 200 lbs and upwards sold readily at $6.50@6.62½. Live Hogs also were in active request, and one lot of extra heavy Hogs brought $5.65 gross—the highest prices paid this season.

In Provisions we have to report a very quiet though firm market. There are buyers of Mess Pork at $16.50; but the small amount offering is held at $17.00. In this market, therefore, we have no sales to report. By a telegraphic dispatch, we learn that 2,000 bbls Mess Pork were sold at $17.00, to be delivered at Naples, on the Illinois River. Bulk Meats are also very scarce and there is but little to be had at any price. There is, however, a demand at 6½c and 8½c packed for Shoulders and Sides. Lard is also scarce and in good demand at 10c.

The Flour market continues heavy and inactive. Wheat declined ½c, and closed heavy, with sales at 96½@97½c for No. 1 Spring in store. In Corn also buyers had the advantage, and the market fell equal to ½c—No. 1 selling at 47½@48½c; No. 2 at 44@44½c; and Rejected at 41½@42c. Oats declined 1c, with sales at 35c in store, and 36@36½c in bags on track. Rye steady at 80c@83c. Barley more active and a shade easier—No. 1 being sold at 58@60c in store. Timothy Seed was in good supply and under a more limited demand the market fell 5@10c—the range of sales being at $4.75@4.80. Clover Seed was dull and inactive, with heavy offerings and scarcely any inquiry. Highwines are also dull and heavy—low proof wines selling at 20c, and closing dull at that.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Grain—A sale of 1,600 bu red State Wheat was made on p.t. No sales of Corn. A lot of 3,400 bu four-rowed, Danville Barley sold at 74c. The street prices are generally lower. Oats, 40@43c. Corn, 80@85c for new. Rye, 80@81c. Whisky—Sales 100 bbls at 23c. Hogs—The receipts are about 250 head, with great buoyancy in the market. The attendance of buyers, especially from the east, was large. But little was done, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. Some lots are held at 8c, and for a lot of 80 head averaging 260 lbs. 7½c was freely offered. The sales to-day, including the 54 head last evening, are:

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The flour market is buoyant, and closed firm at $5.60@5.70 for superfine, and $5.75@5.90 for extra. This improvement is attributable chiefly to liberal orders from the interior of Tennessee. In our market wheat is firm at $1.28@1.30 for prime red, and $1.33@1.35 for prime white. Corn is dull at 50c. Oats firm at 49c. Barley and Rye dull. Whisky was ½c lower to-day, closing dull at 19½c. Groceries inactive. The receipts and shipments of leading articles to-day were:

[illegible]

SEEDS.—At Philadelphia on the 30th ult., the *North American* says:—"Holders of Clover Seed are firm in their views, the receipts having fallen off, but there is not much demand for it, and only some 350 bushels have been disposed of, mostly at $5@5.25 per bush. No change in Timothy or Flax Seed."

At Cincinnati the *Gazette* yesterday says:—"The demand for Clover was less active the latter part of the week, and this, with the continued liberal supplies, caused rather a dull market, though prices have not changed essentially. About 800 brls sold during the week at $4.90 per bush, closing steady though rates dull. Timothy in good demand and scarce. We quote prime at $3.25."

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Receipts, 3,068 bbls flour; 3,400 bu wheat; 6,178 bu corn; 1,660 bu oats; 498 bu Rye; 31 pkgs beef; 144 do pork; 388 do bacon; 270 do lard; 1,415 dressed hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30, P. M.—Flour dull, but unchanged.

A fair demand for Mess Pork, and prices have advanced to $18@18.50 for new.

Bacon is nominal, at 6½c for Shoulders, and 8½c for Sides. The receipts of Bulk Meats are light, and the market is firmer and prices ½c higher; Shoulders 6½c and Sides 8c.

Lard dull, and the demand local and limited at 10½@10½c.

Whisky very dull, and prices unsettled and nominal.

Cheese dull, and selling slowly at 9½c.

Sugar steady, and in fair demand at 7¼@7½c for fair to fully fair.

Molasses firm at 40c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1—The *Blade* of last evening says:—

The receipts at Toledo by Railroad, for the week ending Jan. 30, were—

[illegible]

The thermometer is much lower to-day, but that is about the only alteration to be noticed, commercially or otherwise. We quote without change. FLOUR—Dull and heavy, with little or no inquiry. Held at $5.25@5.75 for red and white common to choice extra and XX. WHEAT—Quite dull and nominal; red at 1.20@1.22c, and white at 1.30c. CORN—Shelled 50@52c in the ear 38c. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50 with good inquiry; Timothy very scarce, $3.25@3.50; Flax $1.10@1.12. DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $5.75@6.25.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1860.—Business was quite brisk on the wharf, though the transactions in a [illegible] were rather limited. The J. B. Ford and Steubenville came in from St. Louis with good trips, and the Minerva from Wheeling. Corn is looking down a good deal, having been offered from first hands at 65c. Flour has given slightly, offers from first hands for Extra having been made at $5.45. The stocks continue full and are steadily increasing by railroad and river. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Flour—Dull at $5.50 for Howard street. Wheat—Steady and unchanged. Corn—Dull and declining. White [illegible]. Provisions—Firm. Whisky—Quiet at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Flour—Unchanged. Wheat [illegible] $1.28@1.33; White $1.40@1.50. Corn dull; Yellow 73@74c. Provisions advanced: Mess Pork $17; Hams 12@13c; smoked Sides 10c; Shoulders 8c. Whisky dull at 23½@24c.

ST. LOUIS—Jan. 31.—The *Republican* of yesterday says:

The weather altered last night and became so severely cold to-day as to cause fear that the prospect for an early resumption of navigation may be deferred some time longer. No intercourse has taken place yet with the Missouri and with the section of the upper Mississippi, which is reported to be in navigable condition, so, therefore, we cannot yet point to an accession of receipts. We notice some changes, resulting from meagre supplies, favorable to sellers. Millers want $5.75 per barrel for city superfine, in round lots, and corn was also held higher, but as there was no opportunity for the day of making shipments to New Orleans, there was rather less demand for both articles. Wheat was in better supply than usual. Deliveries were quite liberal, compared with what we have had in that article, and amounted to 3,000 bags; all sold, however, as well as a large lot to come forward at full prices. Provisions are steady and generally firm, in consequence of a generally buoyant feeling in other articles, but we report only a moderate business.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF MILWAUKEE IN JANUARY.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday contains the following:

The following statement shows the receipts of the articles named at this city for the month of January, as compared with the corresponding period in 1859:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN JANUARY.

	1860.	1859.	Inc.	Dec.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

We append the closing quotations for those articles in January, this year and last:

COMPARATIVE PRICES IN JANUARY 1859 AND 1860.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.—The following is a comparative statement of the stock of flour, grain and pork in store at the warehouses and mills of this city on the 1st of February, for three years:

[illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts 553 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—[illegible] brls "Derwent" choice Spring extra in bags and bbls at $5.00 delivered; 100 brls choice Spring extra at $4.50 delivered; 50 brls Superfine at $4.00 delivered.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons coarse Middlings at $13.00 ₩ ton on track.

CORN MEAL—3 tons unbolted at $19.00 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts 4,620 bu. Market dull and easier. Sales were:—300 bu No. 2 Spring at 97½c in store; 4,500 bu do at 97c in store; 700 bu do at 96½c in store; 700 bu Rejected Spring at 88c on track. For milling there was a fair demand. Sales were:—300 bu choice Spring at $1.02 on track; 300 bu good Spring at $1.00 on track; 500 bu do at $1.00 delivered; 700 bu do at $1.00 on track; 700 bu do at 99c on track; 300 bu at 98c on track.

CORN—Receipts 27,887 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales were:—2,000 bu No. 1 at 48½c in store; 4,800 bu do at 48c in store; 1,700 bu do at 47½c in store; 1,700 bu No. 2 at 44½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 44c in store; 1,200 bu Rejected at 41½c in store; 300 bu do at 41½c in store; 200 bu do at 42c in store; 1,000 bu do at 44c on track.

OATS—Receipts 1,729 bu. Declined 1c. Sales were:—1,500 bu No. 1 at 35c in store; 126 bags at 37c delivered; 156 bags do at 36½c on track; 900 bu do at 36c on track.

RYE—Receipts 200 bu. In better demand and steady. Sales were:—400 bu No 1 at 82c on track; 160 bu do at 83c delivered; 21 bags at 80c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 800 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—400 bu No. 1 at 60c in store; 1000 bu do at 58c in store; 59 bags do at 66c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 38,699 lbs. Timothy declined 5@10c. Sales were; 36 bags prime in lots at $2.80; 9 bags at $2.77½; 46 bags at $2.75. Clover dull and nominal at $4.75@4.85. Hungarian Grass in demand at 75@80c. Millet seed in demand at 60½c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 237 bbls. Market dull. Sales were: 100 bbls low proof at 20c.

ALCOHOL—42½@43c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 819. Market advanced 10c. Sales were as follows:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork in demand at $16.50. Holders ask $17.00. Bulk Meats in demand at 6 and 8c.

LARD—50 bbls Head and Gut Lard at 9½c; 10 bbls prime Leaf at 10c.

TALLOW—In demand at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 29,532 lbs. Market more active and unchanged. Green salted, 7¼@7½c; Green frozen, 6½@7c; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Firkin dull at 9@10c. Dairy, 12@15c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.25@2.50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@9c per lb.

POTATOES—80 bu good Pinkeyes at 49c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 11 cars cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep. There were but few hogs on the market and holders were very firm at an advance. A lot of very fine hogs averaging 292 lbs were sold on private terms, supposed to be about $5.65. Some few small lots of lighter hogs brought $5 to $5.25. Cattle were firm and moderately active at full prices. The sales to-day were:

[illegible]

Hog and Provision Trade.

PORK PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

During last week we succeeded in obtaining the number of hogs packed, by each of the houses engaged in the business in this city, the present season, and find the aggregate to be 434,499. In our issue of the 18th ult., we gave the last receipts, showing that, according to our records, the whole number received up to that date, was 435,441, which is just 1,163 hogs over the number actually packed.

The following table shows the whole number of hogs packed in the city, the last twenty eight years:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

By referring to this table it will be perceived that, with the exception of the seasons of 1847-8, and 1857-8, the number packed the present is the largest packed in any season the last twenty eight years. We obtained the average weight from thirty-one houses, and the yield of lard from fifteen houses, which show the following comparison:

	1859-60.	1858-9.
Average weight, per hog, lbs.	189	189 8-33
Yield of lard, per hog, lbs.	23	23 14-15

It may seem strange to those at a distance, that all the houses engaged did not make returns of the average weight, and the yield of lard, but many of our packers think it injudicious to do this, and therefore refuse. The returns made, however, we think, are amply sufficient to show the comparison as accurately as it is necessary to know, as they represent the largest number of hogs packed. The following is a list of the houses engaged in packing this season. The whole number is forty-two:

[illegible]

The following table shows the average price of Hogs in this market each season the last seven years:

[illegible]

It will be seen that the average this season is 37c per cent. below that of last season.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.—The returns from the various points in the West have come in very freely the past week, and we have now the official statements from 154 places, leaving about 100 to hear from. Reserving the details for our full and final statement, which we expect to be able to make in two weeks from now, we give the aggregates, so far as heard from, as follows:

[illegible]

These embrace nearly all the principal points, but the returns from the smaller ones will, we think, increase the deficiency, but to what extent, we have no means, just now which to judge of [illegible]. [illegible]—[Cincinnati Price Current, 1st.]

PEORIA.

[illegible]—[Transcript, 1st.]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

PER AMERICA.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market for some time. Sales unimportant. Flour very dull and slightly lower. Wheat dull, and 2@3d lower. Red 9s 2d to 9s 10d; white 10s 9d to 11s 6d. Corn steady; yellow 31s.

PROVISIONS—Bigland, A. & Co. and Richardson, S. & Co. report Beef steady. Pork steady at 1½s to 2s 6d advance; [illegible]. Bacon dull; [illegible]. Lard dull and nominal at 58s. Tallow [illegible].

The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firm; pots 27s 6d. Sugar slightly higher. Coffee steady. Rice quiet but steady.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Sugars buoyant and slightly higher. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Teas unchanged.

MONEY.—The demand for money was active but rates generally unaltered. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £237,000. Consols closed on Friday at 95¾@95⅞ for money; 95¾@95⅞ for account. Baring's circular quotes dollars at 5s. 2½d; eagles, 76s 2½d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Bros. report the business limited at previous rates.

Bell & Co. report an active market at steady prices for State stocks and railroad securities generally unchanged.

The *Times* of Friday says the market is unchanged and quotations of I. C. 7's, 1=0, at 89½c. Ill. C. R. R. stock at 40 discount. Erie stock 16@18.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 21.—Cotton—Sales to-day 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and sales unimportant. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 95⅛@95⅝ for money and 95⅞ for account.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales.

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel;

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall be pleased to correspond with those interested, or to see them at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office address Box 274. oc8'59 1y

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—

106 - - Lake Street, - - 106

MARSH BROTHERS,

Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively

FOR CASH,

We feel confident that no house in our line can sell

Equally Low Prices.

No one should fail to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.

MARSH BROS.

106 . . . . . . Lake Street. 106

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING—

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

IMPORTER OF

TIN PLATE,

SHEET IRON,

WIRE, ZINC,

COPPER,

Tanner's Stock and Metals Generally,

45 . . . . . . Wabash Avenue, Chicago 45

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 . . . . . . LAKE STREET 48

Offers to Purchasers Selections

FROM THE

LARGEST STOCK OF VASES

OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,

Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

79 . . . . . . SOUTH CLARK STREET 79

Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ERNST PRUSSING,

No. 50 South Clark street.

Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.

I shall pay particular attention to the

Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.

To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list.

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and speed is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class sea boat.

This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat, a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

PASCAL P. PRATT,

Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner EMMA LOBAN, tonage 300 ⁴⁶/₉₅; Schooner WILLIAM OF THE WIND, tonage 270; and Schooner GOV. HUNT, tonage 156 ⁷⁹/₉₅.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to

PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—

1860.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.

On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and the ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and Ports on Lake Superior. [illegible]

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—For sale [illegible]

BENJ. F. WALKER, Assignee.

TO GROCERYMEN.—A Rare chance to any person wishing to buy out an old established Grocery Store, with a large run of trade and regular and reliable customers. [illegible]

TO PACKERS.—Five Hundred [illegible] Molasses and Sugar Hogsheads, in good order, which will be sold low, by the CHICAGO SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, North Water street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Feb 2d.—The R. M. S. S. America, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M., on the 24th ult., and Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She will be due at Boston on Saturday forenoon.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 9 A. M., on the 19th ult. The Borussia reached Southampton the same time. The steamship Bremen, from N. Y., arrived at Southampton early on the forenoon of the 14th.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume negotiations between England and France, which were instituted by the former, and interrupted by Count Walewski's proposition. The principle of those negotiations was non-intervention in the affairs of Cent'l Italy. France, adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to the principle. With this view Lord Cowley was requested to sound the feeling of the British Cabinet as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the European Cabinets. In this note an infraction of the principles of non-intervention was to be treated as *casus belli*. The British Cabinet, while expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention, either at the Congress or in its communications with the foreign powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging itself without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might possibly involve hostilities. The feeling of the Northern Courts gave rise to some fear, and thus Europe would not passively submit to so threatening an intimation, and which also implied the adoption of principles opposed to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances as it may think proper, at its own risk and peril.

The Cabinet having thus declined the propositions to enter into engagements having such an important bearing, an early meeting of the Congress was again revived.

GENERAL NEWS.—There was a doubtful rumor that the Emperor of Austria has invited Russia and Prussia to defend the legitimate rights of monarchs.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had memorialized Lord Palmerston to bring the subject of international maritime law before the European Congress.

At the latest accounts the Spanish army was near Tetuan, the position of the army being unchanged.

Reports are current and believed in Paris, that an agreement was made between France and England for the reciprocal import of English iron and coal and French wares.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* reports that the Papal nuncio has said the Pope will give up the Romagna provided the rest of his dominions be saved to him.

Cardinal Antonelli's resolution was accepted.

It was rumored that Garibaldi had gone to Sicily.

A stormy meeting of the Great Ship Company had been held in London. A report was presented showing the position of the company, and announcing the resignation of the Board. A motion to receive the report was was followed by an amendment, that before doing so a committee of investigation be appointed. After a warm discussion it was resolved to decide the question by ballot. The result was expected to be made known the day the Canada sailed. The meeting stood adjourned till the 7th.

A Captain Walker, stated to be the captain of slaver Wanderer, and who recently arrived in Liverpool under extraordinary circumstances, was under arrest in that place charged with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence before the magistrates showed that Walker was treating for the purchase of a ship for a slave expedition.

Gen. Montalban, Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition to China, had embarked with his staff at Marseilles, for his destination, *via* the overland route.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of forty-five million francs and an increase in discounts of nearly forty-six millions.

A submarine telegraph cable had been successfully laid between the Channel Islands and France.

The London *Times* editorially criticizes the financial statement of the American government, and points out that allowing for the youth of one State and the maturity of another, there is the strongest possible analogy between the respective proceedings of England and America. In another leader the same journal expatiates on Mexican affairs in connection with the President's message.

It says there is not a question but what the Americans, if they pleased, could march to Mexico; nor is it to be doubted that the advance would be attended with at least the temporary benefit of tranquility. Having British interest, we should look on such a proceeding with the least dissatisfaction; but if Mr. Buchanan's description of Mexico is a faithful picture, it will require far more than one casual intervention to restore the country to the rank of an organized State.

Edward Lane and George Hinds, first and third mates of the ship Anna, of New York, were under arrest in London, charged with having murdered several colored seamen during the voyage from Ligona to England.

A cotton mill at Blackburn, called the "Swallow Street Mill," containing 30,000 spindles, has been destroyed. Loss, £30,000.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mail of Dec. 10th, and the Hong Kong mail of Nov. 7th, had reached England.

The Government dispatches from Oude confirm the complete overthrow and dispersion of the rebel army. All the leading rebels had been taken except the Begum, and he could not hold out alone.

The Salt Tax was to be increased one shilling on the 70 pounds, adding nearly a million sterling to the revenue.

Calcutta imports were quiet. Cotton goods and yarns declining. Freights active.

The Chinese were reported to be making great warlike preparations.

Imports at Hong Kong and Canton dull, but prices generally sustained, owing to the light stocks. Tea was quiet, but holders refused to reduce prices. Imports at Shanghai quiet. The tea business was almost stopped, owing to the exorbitant rates demanded. Silk was lower, and good business in tea was doing at Foo Choo Foo at firm rates.

At Japan trade progressed favorably.

The Bombay telegram of Dec. 27th, via Oude reports the campaign against the rebels in Nepaul as progressing favorably. The rebels had all surrendered except the Begum.

It was said the Chinese had addressed a demand to Russia that she evacuates all the country of the Amoor.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The weekly meeting of the Bank of England Directors passed off without any advance in the rate of discount.

The demand for money continues active.

Wheeler & Co., of London, ship owners, have suspended for about £40,000. Church & Son of London have also suspended.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEENSTOWN—14TH.

Mr. Villenarns is publishing a pamphlet, in which he advocates the territorial rights of the Pope.

It is rumored that a majority of the French Bishops have expressed themselves ready to launch into public, but Rome hesitates to give the signal.

At Venice it is fully believed that the government intends openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy in favor of the exiled dukes and Papal Government.

The pastoral of the Archbishop published in the Weimer *Zeitung* of the 11th confirms the fear.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday.—The Bremen, which sailed from New York on the 30th, has arrived.

The *Univers* announces that the Bishop of Perugia is about to publish a pamphlet in answer to the Pope and the Congress.

The *Militia United Service Gazette* says a rumor gained credit in military circles that it is the intention of the Government to disband the militia embodied very early in the Spring.

The city article, Saturday evening, says the funds to-day are firm at the closing prices of yesterday. There is scarcely a feature of interest. The R. R. share market was inactive but prices steady.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Pays* of this evening says should our information be correct, the state of affairs is daily improving, not only as regards the relation of the French Government with the Holy See, but also in reference to those of England which are continually becoming more intimate.

12:15 P. M.—Rentes opened at a further advance of 75; the first price being 69.

3:25 P. M.—The market has become very flat—prices have materially declined. Rentes were quoted at 68f. 65c. being one quarter below yesterday's closing price.

The Vienna *Gazette* published an imperial decree enacting that testimony of Jews be regarded as of the same value as that of Christians. The measure is considered preliminary to according full civil and political rights.

The Diet of Denmark have acceded by a large majority that the bill for the separation of Church and State should be read a second time.

The *Independence Belge* retracts the statement that Prince Metternich had left for Vienna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week added up 70,000 bales.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The bark Ashore, from N. Y., bound to Vera Cruz, has put in here leaking badly, having been in collision with a schooner; also lost topmast and sails.

Eight thousand bales of cotton were burnt to-day at the Shipper's press.

Gov. Houston's Message to the Legislature of Texas, transmitting the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, opposes the Southern Convention. The Legislature passed resolutions sustaining Gov. Houston's view, that Texas gave up her independence to the Union, and unwilling to surrender the Union on an emergency not deemed sufficient to excuse so important a step.

Explosion and Loss of Life in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—This morning a dreadful explosion occurred in the distillery situated at the corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, owned by a man named Polley. A large portion of the building was blown up and two men instantly killed. A piece of the boiler fell into a blacksmith shop about a block distant, instantly killing a man who was working there. A number of men are supposed to be buried in the ruins, and efforts are making to extricate them.

The Turf.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—"Planet" won the four-mile race here to-day; time, 7:54. "Arthur Macon" was distanced. "Congress" won the mile race; time, 1:50½ and 1:49½.

Fire.

DEXTER, Mich., Feb. 2.—A fire last evening destroyed the building and stock of George Arnold, grocer, and the Baxter Hotel adjoining. Loss $5,000. Partially insured.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

SENATE.—Sundry communications were received from the Executive department.

On motion of Mr. Gwin it was resolved that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 12 o'clock. Mr. G. gave notice that on Monday he would move to go on with the calendar. The first bill upon the calendar was for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, and he desired to take this up.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of repealing the Hospital tax on seamen, and abolishing the present system of Marine Hospitals. Adopted.

Mr. Wigfall gave notice of a bill for a railroad and telegraph between the Atlantic States and California.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Station on Puget's Sound. Adopted.

Mr. Davis introduced a series of resolutions relating to the obligations imposed on the States by the Constitution to protect the rights of the people in the Territories, &c.

Mr. Davis said he reported these resolutions for the purpose of having a vote taken on them separately. He would be glad if they could be adopted without debate and with unanimity. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday at 1 P. M.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill appropriating a million acres of the public lands for the benefit of the free schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Foster introduced a resolution of inquiry whether the appropriation for the new Post Office in New York is now in force, and whether further legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. Brown's resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Fitch discussed the territorial question. He thought the new doctrines of Popular Sovereignty a departure from the views of the founders of the government. He defended the course of the Democratic Senators in displacing Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. His views as to the power of the people of the Territories, declared from Freeport to New Orleans, were at variance with the opinions of the great majority of his party. The action of the Senate was not from disrespect of the Senator of Illinois, but because he did not respect their principles. He defended the Northern Democrats from the charge of unsoundness, preferred by Mr. Iverson, and denounced the Republicans as foes to the Constitution. He thought when they took an oath to support the Constitution, they must do so with a reservation. Northern Democrats sacrificed themselves in defence of southern institutions. He referred to Dickinson, Cass, Dodge, Jones, and others who were driven out because they defended the South against the prejudices of their own people. The Republicans now endeavored to raise a storm which would sweep the Northern Democrats out of existence. He wished to be allowed to stand on ground Congressional.

He then referred to Mr. Brown's resolutions. Every citizen had a right to carry property into the Territories. He conceded, he was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston on account of the injustice and unconstitutionality of his Territorial doctrine. If the South should nominate him, the North would regard it as an admission that his views were acceptable to them, thus forfeiting the respect of enemies and the sympathy of friends. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty makes every Territory non-slaveholding, whether North or South. He could not agree with the Senators from Mississippi and Louisiana that it was the duty of Congress, even if it had the power, to pass laws for the protection of one species of property in the Territories. This would cause Congress to degenerate into mere territorial legislation. He held that slavery was protected in the Territories by the common law. The Territories could not exercise power belonging to a State.

The man who would not conform his action to the Constitution, had in his hands the raw material of John Brown and could only find affiliation on the other side of the Chamber. He had yet to learn that the Democratic party belonged to one man, from whom it had received its interpretation of what this or that law meant. He did not believe the party was yet prepared to go on its bended knees to this man, and ask him on what terms he will accept the nomination. When he put on his hat he did not cover the entire brains of the party, nor its entire heart when he buttoned up his waistcoat.

Mr. Fitch then examined the Dred Scott decision, contending it sustained the views he advanced. He also claimed that they were supported by the Cincinnati platform. He thought these were points, however, on which Democrats differ without feeling they were judicial not legislative questions.

Mr. Douglas—It was not necessary at this time to go into any controversy with the gentleman from Indiana. He might have used these arguments with more propriety in his own State before the meeting of the late Democratic convention.

Mr. Fitch replied that the action of that Convention might add to the Senator's vote at Charleston, but according to the rules governing former Conventions, it did not give him votes enough to secure his nomination. Did he then expect to transfer or sell them to somebody else.

Mr. Douglas said the action of the recent Convention showed that the Democrats of Indiana could not be bought.

Mr. Brown wished to press a vote on the resolution, but yielded to a motion to postpone, and after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

Trial of the Rest of the Harper's Ferry "Insurrectionists."

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 2d.—The town is thronged to-day, to witness the proceedings of the trial of Stephens, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators.

At eleven o'clock the Court opened, Judge John Kenny, of Rockingham, presiding; Judge Parker being engaged in holding the regular Town Court in Hampshire county.

The Grand Jury, of which R. V. Shorley was foreman, was sworn. The Judge delivered his charge and in referring to the Harper's Ferry invasion, said: "It is known to you, and is now a part of the history of the country, that on the night of the 16th of October last, a band of traitors, murderers and incendiaries stealthily made a descent on the soil of Virginia, in the county of Jefferson, and wantonly murdered several of our citizens and people, with the design to incite our slaves to revolt and to subvert our government. Some of these desperadoes and others, the dupes of designing cowards, were captured, tried and punished according to their deserts. But there are some engaged, or supposed to have been engaged, in this foray, who have been actively engaged in this tragedy, but who are not yet known to the public.

"It will be your duty, and I believe your pleasure also, to inquire who was guilty of polluting our soil and attempting to dishonor Virginia. I deem it necessary for me to recommend you to conduct your inquiries with the coolness, justice and good sense which has distinguished your predecessors in their inquisitions, and which has met the approbation of the patriotic and good citizens of our common country. So conduct your inquiries that the bright escutcheon of your beloved State shall not be dimmed by passion or groundless suspicion, and also let them be conducted without fear, favor or affection, as you may solicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The Jury then retired to their room; and the witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Aaron D. Stephens, was sent up.

Before the Jury retired, Mr. Harding, District Attorney, made an address to them.

After an absence of an hour they returned with a bill against Stephens, charging him with murder and treason, and conspiring with slaves to create a rebellion. The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hazlett were then sent up and an indictment of the same character was shortly afterwards returned against him. The work of empaneling the jury in the case of Stephens was postponed until to-morrow in order to allow the Counsel time to examine the indictment against him. Stephens and Hazlett will be defended by Mr. Sennott. The Commonwealth is represented by Andrew Hunter.

It is deemed unnecessary at present to increase to any extent the military force now here. The only addition that has been made is a company of twenty cavalry from Shepardstown. No fear is entertained of an attempt at rescue.

CHARLESTOWN, Va, Feb. 2.—The Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, Judge John Kenny presiding.

Mr. Stevens was brought in by the jailor and his guard in seeming perfect health.

Mr. Sennott suggested to the Commonwealth the propriety of announcing whether it would elect to try one or all the counts, or whether they relied on one or all for conviction. He also read a letter from President Buchanan, in regard to inquiries in regard to the trial. He held that the Commonwealth had not acted in good faith to the prisoners in removing the case from the Federal Court, and then receding from that determination, and thought the indictment should be quashed. He appealed to the mercy of the Court, for it certainly would be an act of mercy to send the prisoner to Stanton for trial.

Mr. Harding for the Commonwealth had not made a proposition for reversal, and he strongly protested against that throughout the trial. He was at present willing to turn them all over to the Federal authorities, but after the State decided to try them, he was opposed to any change of trial. He did not consider Gov. Wise had authority to make the change.

Mr. Hunter denounced as utterly untrue the assertion of Mr. Sennott, that Stevens was forced to plead at the late term of the Court. Mr. Sennott disclaimed any attention to reflect on any one and spoke eloquently of the State and hoping his tongue might wither before he would speak in any but terms of praise of the State. When the offer was made to send Stevens to Stanton, he thought he had better accept the offer, for it was a matter of life and death, and he might share the fate of Brown.

Judge Kenny, after stating his understanding of the motion of Mr. Sennott, said there was nothing to show that Virginia ever made a legal surrender of the prisoner. He would pay no attention to political influences, and the prisoner would have as fair trial as any Southern man could have. He could only look on it as an appeal of the counsel for the defence to transfer the case, and would have to reject the appeal.

Mr. Harding moved a *nolle prosequi* on the old indictments as prisoners would have to be tried on the indictment brought in yesterday.

Mr. Sennott requested the Commonwealth to select one count in the indictment in order to render the case less complicated and in justice to the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter replied, quoting a number of authorities to show the legality of the course taken, and declining to recede from any count on the indictment, deeming them all necessary.

Rejoicing in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The election of Mr. Pennington was received here to-day with general satisfaction. This evening the *Mercury* office is illuminated, bonfires are blazing in the streets, and 117 guns are being fired in honor of the event. The Governor's political friends are passing compliments freely. He is a popular man at home.

From Washington.

[N. Y. Tribune's Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Committees will be announced next week. Mr. Sherman will be Chairman of the Ways and Means, and leader of the House. Mr. Grow will be at the head of the Territories, and others who were members of the Thirty-fourth Congress will probably be restored to the positions they then occupied. Nothing is yet determined, however.

Mr. Neall is discharged by the Harper's Ferry Committee. Mr. Hyatt will appear to-day.

Wendell has refused to answer certain interrogatories propounded by the Printing Investigating Committee, and is allowed to decide whether he will adhere to that purpose. If he persists, imprisonment may be the consequence.

[N. Y. Herald's Correspondence.]

The city has been wild with rejoicing during the night over the election of a Speaker. It is participated in by all parties, who have suffered more or less financially in the delay of organizing.

Speaker Pennington and Messrs. Sherman and Hickman were serenaded at Willard's by Wither's Band, accompanied by a large company of citizens and residents of the District. Willard's Hotel was thronged with people, and the sentiments uttered by the Speaker and by Sherman and Hickman were bold and decided against the extension of slavery.

The serenaders proceeded to the residence of Henry Winter Davis, but did not find him at home.

They then proceeded, about 1 o'clock, to the residence of Mr. Grow, and called him out of his bed, who responded in a short speech.

The members of the House to-day kept the Sergeant-at-Arms busy by drawing their mileage and salaries, the Speaker having yesterday signed a check on the treasury for a large amount of money.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, spiritedly debated for more than two hours the motion to reconsider the vote by which Hon. Francis J. Grund was rejected as Consul to Havre. The contest was ended by confirming his appointment. The majority being unexpectedly large.

The resolutions which Mr. Davis introduced into the Senate to-day, are simply a collection of all the issues on the slavery question, presenting the Southern side affirmatively.

The President sent to the Senate to day a message, in which he says he deems it a sufficient reason for having retained the bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, that it was not presented to him until the last day of the former Congress when he had no opportunity to examine it. He says that a Constitutional mode exists by which the Legislature of Michigan may in its discretion raise money to improve the channel in the St. Clair River.

He does not mean to indicate a doubt of the power of Congress to construct such international improvements as may be essentially necessary for defence and protection against the invasion of foreign enemies. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement is within this category. This river is the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada.

Many seekers after places were gathered in the lobbies, impatiently awaiting the result of the Republican caucus. The rumors from time to time created much excitement among them. It was ascertained from the proceedings in the Hall, that the preponderance of feeling there was in favor of Mr. Forney for Clerk, and Henry W. Hoffman for Sergeant-at-Arms, of the House. These gentlemen were recommended, but not nominated. No definite action was taken on candidates for these offices. Some difficulty was occasioned by there being two candidates for Door-keeper from New York—Capt. Darling and Ira Goodenough. Ex-Gov. Marston, of N. H., is a prominent candidate for that office.

Gov. Chase Elected U. S. Senator.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Ex-Gov. Chase was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Chase 75, Pugh 54, Corwin 5.

The Republicans fired one hundred and seventeen guns this afternoon, in honor of the election of Pennington.

X. H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS! SOAP FOR FAMILIES! SOAP FOR SHAVING! SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St,

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge.

HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,

JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,

NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the

Western Trade.

DRAKE & BROTHER.

224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224

Solicit the attention of the citizens of the

SOUTH DIVISION

to their large and carefully selected stock of

WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c.,

which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. State of Rhode Island, &c. Providence, &c. At the September term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, &c. It was ordered and decreed by said Court, that the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of said Bank, should deposit the same with the Receiver on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860.

In accordance with said decree, the undersigned gives notice to all holders of the bills of said bank to deposit the same with him, at his office in Blackstone block, No. 26 Weybosset street, in said Providence, on or before the first day of July A. D. 1860, and that such depositors shall receive from him certificates of such deposit, which will entitle them to all dividends payable on said bills by any future order of said Court. CHARLES F. BROWNE, Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16, 1859.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge,

for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC INS. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent return premium to policy holders.

Also, a Cash dividend of 6 per cent on all outstanding scrip, and 7½ per cent to stockholders.

All holders of Fire and Marine Policies that have expired in 1859 will please call for their scrip any time after the 2nd Tuesday in February.

This scrip will be purchased by the undersigned at New York prices. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., Agents, No. 4, New Board of Trade Building, South Water Street.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.

Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN Piano Fortes and Melodeons, NO. 99 . . . . . . CLARK STREET . . . . . . NO. 99.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbank's & Greenleaf, 172 Lake st., Chicago.

COAL SCREENINGS FOR SALE.—150 tons Coarse Briar Hill and Fern Coal Screenings, at $2.50 to $3.00 per ton, at HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL'S Coal Yard, East end Madison street Bridge. Premises American Trans. Co.

NOTICE TO EXPRESSMEN & DRAYMEN.—Peru 3d vein Coal at $4.00 per ton. Any Expressmen or Draymen bringing orders for Coal, will receive a commission of 25 cents per ton, at HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL'S Coal Yard, East end Madison street Bridge, Premises American Trans. Co.

SIDNEY KALISH, FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, 199 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill. Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

$50,000 TO LOAN on first-class City Real Estate at ten per cent. interest, for five years. MASON & CO., No. 6 Clark Street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

REMOVAL—H. W. Hunt & Co. have removed to 33 and 35 Lake street, Burch's Building.

Commission Merchants.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. P. WETHERBE.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago. Storrs, Buckingham & Co.; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street. P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2959.

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand.

C. M. DUPUY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office No. 1 Steele's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Aikens' Building. ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

HERVEY, BARKER & CO, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances on Property in Store. C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. CONNER.

GILBERT A. COLBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building. Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East.

NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for Pork, Lard, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. A. L. UNDERWOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the usual commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moore, Naples, Ill; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woods, St. Louis; J. Bunn, banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. H. Dole, Chicago.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 186 South Water street, Chicago.

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY. . . . E. F. LAWRENCE. . . . W. T. WINDIATE, F. T. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. E. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY. WALKER & CO., No. 17 WELLS STREET, (over Geo. Smith's Bank,) CHICAGO. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store, No. 230 Lake Street. C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of Kit and Shoe Findings, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 85 . . . . WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO . . . . 85 Post Office Box 3253.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Sou. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2384

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White, 133 LAKE STREET.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST, Office and Residence, No. 88 Washington street.

DRIED BERRIES—25 Brls Dried Blackberries, 12 do dried Whortleberries, 25 do dried Elderberries. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 S. Water st.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860.... Winter Arrangement.... 1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at

9:20 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 6.10 p.m.; at Springfield at 8.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 12.50 a.m.; Cairo at 4.50 a.m.; Memphis at 4.00 p.m. next day, and New Orleans at 6.40 p.m. third day.

8:20 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 10.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m.; Memphis 7.00 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6.30 p.m. third day.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 7.50 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 8.40 a.m. 12.00 noon, 1.00 p.m. 5.15 p.m. 6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. 1859.... FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.... 1860. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:00 am.—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 am., Albany 4:00 pm., New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night.

9:45 am.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am., and Louisville at 5:00 am.

7:00 pm.—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo at 6:00 pm., Albany 4:00 am., New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:30 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, at the Company's Offices, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. E. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, new Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.15 a.m.—Day Express (Sunday excepted.)
8:00 p.m.—Night Express daily (Saturdays excepted.)
ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.
8:30 a.m.—Night Express.
10:30 p.m.—Mail and Express.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.

At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.

At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 6:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:00 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:30.

JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

An Emigrant Train leaves Philadelphia daily for New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, at all, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh:

[illegible] points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st. New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60. . . . WINTER ARRANGEMENT. . . . 1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York.

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 5:32 pm. and Detroit at 4:40 pm.

7:00 pm. Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:30 am. and Detroit at 7:40 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connections made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places.

At 4:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. E. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets without any additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave this depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

6:40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted). 8:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima to Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

D. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted): LEAVE RACINE. At 10:20 A. M., connecting at Clinton with trains leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; and connecting at Beloit with trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:30 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.

ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and at 6 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford and Way Stations. Trains arrive at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN. EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Chicago . . . . 11:40 am. Leave Cedar Rapids . . . .
Leave Clinton . . . . 6:00 pm. Arrive at Clinton . . . .
Arrive at Cedar Rapids . . . . 12:20 pm. Arrive at Chicago . . . .
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Clinton . . . . 10:10 am. Leave Cedar Rapids . . . .
Arrive at Cedar Rapids . . . . 4:10 pm. Arrive at Clinton . . . .

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Mount Vernon with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Charles City, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Tama, Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton, Des Moines and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 80 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the Interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago.

An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to check all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be transferred across the river free of charge.

H. SMITH, Esq. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9:00 am. and arrive at 4.20 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm. (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5:30 am. (Mondays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. John, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Cook streets. Trains leave at

12:15 pm.—Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting directly with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

8:45 am.—Milwaukee freight train with passenger car attached for accommodation of way travel.

4.30 pm.—Waukegan Accommodation.

Milwaukee trains arrive at 5:30 pm. passenger, and at 4:00 pm. freight. Waukegan train at 9:45 am.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Mail leaves 8.45 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.45 p.m., Sundays excepted.

Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.30 a.m. Sundays excepted.

Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.30 a.m. Mondays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. December 7th, 1859.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

1st—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be digested must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.

2d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil goes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (This is easily traced in the dejections.)

3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.

4th—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly must remain in the stomach to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which is always more or less the case when the oil is indicated.

From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by

FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE— A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. Sold only by FENTON & CO.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the sale of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Devenwell Park. [illegible] No. 88 Clark street.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Offices No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital $500,000. [illegible] DIRECTORS—F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. G. Wilson, A. Edwards, Hiram E. Smith. [illegible] Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, [illegible] ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000, Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $161,636.23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital . . . . [illegible] Paid up in Cash . . . . [illegible] Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO., Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency, WHEELER'S BUILDING, No. 5½ South Clark street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 90 . . . . WASHINGTON STREET . . . . CHICAGO. The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities from a superior quality of metal, on either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with every necessary for Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything connected with a printing office. A new specimen book is now in preparation, and will be sent to printers wishing to order on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.— No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 3004. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, we are now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and others. For purposes in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at low prices. Orders from the city and country will be promptly filled. R. H. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 48 Commercial-st. and 18 Leavee, St. Louis.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS— 200 bxs M. R. Raisins, 100 bxs Layer Raisins, 50 bbls Currants, 25 do Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls prime Dried Apples, 50 bags prime Dried Apples. 75 bbls Southern Dried Apples. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 75 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 200 quarter boxes do do. Allow figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 75 Dearborn st.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 25 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 75 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 75 Dearborn st.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SYRUP. OAK HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, in store and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BAGS RIO and SANTOS Coffee. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. SUGAR HOUSE Syrup. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. CHOICE PLANTATION Molasses. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 BAGS PEPPER FOR SALE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BBLS. REBOILED MOLASSES, at very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

250 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

CIDER.—THOSE IN WANT OF a choice article of cider, call on N. K. WHITNEY, Room No. 1 Hilliard Block, cor. Clark and South Water sts. He has a consignment of 300 barrels clarified cider for drinking.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS John L. Scripps, Charles [illegible] William Bross, Alfred Cowles. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE. [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

California Papers.

We are indebted to the obliging American Express Company for late California papers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

As we, in the last number of PRESS AND TRIBUNE, led our readers to expect, W. FORNEY of Pennsylvania was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives by a decisive vote, beating Allen, the old Clerk, whose gross favoritism, marked partiality during the [illegible] have met with their proper reward. [illegible] that the Republicans understand power placed in Mr. Forney's hands be used for their disadvantage.

H. W. HOFFMAN, a former member of Congress from Maryland, politically [illegible] believe, as an American, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, probably in compliance with the wishes of the few members of the [illegible] whose votes the Republicans won for the triumph of their Speaker. Hoffman and Forney we are content.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., introduced a bill appropriating $4,298,000, and [illegible] reference to the Committee of the [illegible] the State of the Union, pending [illegible] House adjourned until Monday.

TAXATION IN CITIES.

The following table, which has [illegible] cured from official sources, shows the taxation in each of the cities [illegible] three years. The figures show the mills levied on the dollar, and in [illegible] (that of Chicago excepted) the [illegible] property is made the basis of [illegible]

	1857.	[illegible]
Chicago	15 1-2	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	15	[illegible]
Milwaukee	10	[illegible]
Detroit	10 9-10	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	17 9-10	[illegible]
New Orleans	15	[illegible]
Boston	9 3-10	[illegible]
Albany	16	[illegible]

To compare the rate of taxation in the above cities with that of Chicago, it is necessary to multiply the rate of [illegible] by three, since property is assessed in other cities at its full value, while in Chicago it is assessed at about one-third of its value. [illegible] the rate in New York during the [illegible] upon the Chicago basis of valuation [illegible] mills; in St. Louis 30 mills; in Milwaukee [illegible] mills, and so on. It will be seen [illegible] figures that although taxes in Chicago are nominally higher than in some of the cities included in the above list, they are [illegible] ly very much lower than any of [illegible] Chicago property were assessed at [illegible] value, the rate of taxation necessary [illegible] the amount of revenue now collected would be about one-third of what it is—[illegible] would have been 5 mills; in 1858, [illegible] and in 1859, 4 1-3 mills. Compared with our neighbors, we have no right to complain of high taxes in Chicago.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The Chicago *Democrat*, for a long time last Summer, kept as "standing matter" in its columns, certain resolutions which [illegible] under the following head:

Republican City Platform.

REPORTED BY ISAAC N. ARNOLD AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The partiality of Mr. Arnold's [illegible] made him a candidate for the Mayor[illegible] fore the nominating Convention; [illegible] of this fact, the *Democrat*, in reproducing the resolutions, conceals the fact that [illegible] their author. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, and the difficulty on the part of the people in the payment of taxes, demand the closest economy in the administration of State and Municipal affairs; that we are gratified that the taxes of the city have been, under the present administration, greatly reduced. That it is the sense of this Convention, that as the salaries of officers, and the general expenses of the government, were graduated in more prosperous times than the present, that there should be a reduction in those salaries and in the expenses of the city government.

Resolved, That the persons this day nominated, and the Republican Aldermen [illegible] nomination, are under an implied pledge to retrench in the expenditures, wherever it can be done consistently with the public service; that no local improvements should be made, except at the request of a majority of those [illegible]; such improvements are to be paid for; that all work done, and contracts made should be publicly let to the lowest bidder.

The platform is a good one, and [illegible] should be nominated who is not [illegible] pledge himself to carry out its pledges to the tax-payers of the city.

INQUIRY AND ANSWER.

EDS. PRESS AND TRIBUNE—Have [illegible] grit Republican Speaker or an 'alfa' [illegible] tician—a compound of Old Line Whig [illegible] Know-Nothingism? Can you tell? [illegible]

ANSWER—Yes, we can tell: [illegible] Whig, Gov. Pennington came into the Republican ranks in 1856, voted for Fremont [illegible] the good cause essential service. [illegible] may have been supported by the A[illegible] consequence of their admiration for [illegible] al-qualities, he has never been a [illegible] their organization—never. He, o[illegible] ry, is specially popular with the [illegible] Newark, his place of residence, a[illegible] nation was a tribute to their wish[illegible] earnest solicitation he permitted [illegible] brought out, and to their zealous eff[illegible] his majority. The story of the [illegible] is tainted with what John Cochrane [illegible] utes before voting for Smith, ([illegible]) "the leprosy of Know Nothingism" [illegible] fabrication, coined doubtless by t[illegible] that mendacious sheet.

BILLY PATTERSON.

The readiness with which Gov. [illegible] of Maryland dispatched his Secretary [illegible] gratulate Mr. Speaker Pennington [illegible] tion, and to assure him of the fidelity [illegible] land to the Constitution and the [illegible] thy of all praise. When the Ex[illegible] slave-holding State thus respond[illegible] which we were told would pulveriz[illegible] the gasconade of those who have [illegible] to tear up the foundations of the [illegible] and invite the in-coming of Chaos [illegible] compared with nothing so aptly [illegible] ranting of that puissant Hibernian [illegible] the "man that struck Billy [illegible] That man has been found. [illegible]

BEFORE THE BLOW.

Our Washington correspondent [illegible] Jan. 31st, thus graphically describes [illegible] of Sunday and Monday preceding [illegible] of the Speaker:

Sunday was a feverish day for [illegible] crisis of the battle had evidently a[illegible] was within three votes of an elect[illegible] Democrats stood out against him. [illegible] day and late Sunday night, and [illegible] morning, delegations waited on [illegible] sanis, and plied them with entrea[illegible] species of inducements with wh[illegible] be approached, but they were as [illegible]

As the forenoon of Monday wo[illegible] excitement prevailed inside an[illegible] Capitol. The morning train from [illegible] crowded with eager sight-seers. [illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue was like [illegible] flood, with the multitude press[illegible] the Representative Hall to secure [illegible] 11 A. M. the great galleries were [illegible] flowing. Hundreds of males [illegible] ladies' galleries, and a long con[illegible] fore the door-keeper succeeded [illegible] them. About fifty of the un[illegible] scaled the railing and precipitat[illegible] into the Reporter's gallery, whi[illegible] uncomfortably full. Several hav[illegible] leged" persons of both sexes [illegible]